RINSINGS.

The Investigators Burrowing in the Ruins of the Whisky Ring.

One Gavett Testifies that Gen. Bristow Was Ambitious;

That Bluford Wilson Played Mark Antony to Bristow's Cæsar.

This Reliable Witness Is, However, Tender on Cross-Examination.

Some of the Bottom Facts Concerning the Chicago Prosecutions.

Judge Bangs on the Witness-Stand---Who Granted the Immunity?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Whisky Investigating Committee resumed its examination. It soon became evident that the purpose of Mr. Plaisted in introducing his own witnesses for the Administration was to attempt to show that the Whisky Ring war was to a great extent a conspiracy on the part of Gen. Bristow and Bluford Wilson in the interest of the Presidential aspirations of the former. This purpose was very clearly apparent in many of the questions to the witness Gavett and to Judge Bangs. The first witness was William A. Gavett, of Lansing, Mich., a Revenue Agent. The first question by Plaisted was: "Did you meet Solicitor Wilson at St. Louis?" It turned out he did not meet him there, but met him in Cincinnati, May 31, at which time Wilson informed Gavett that Bristow was the best man for the Presidency, and Gavett informed Wilson that Blaine was the man for the place. Gavett insisted that this expression of opinion on the part of his superior, Mr. Wilson, was equal to an instruction to him to work for Bristow,—an instruction which Gavett boasted that he disregarded. On cross-examination, however, Gavett was obliged to admit that Wilson

NEVER TOLD HIM TO WORK FOR BRISTOW;

that he only expressed his own opinion as to Bristow's integrity and honesty. Gavett also sought to make the point that Yaryan instructed his subordinates to work for Bristow. Gavett said Yaryan frequently insinuated that he ought to go for Bristow. He said, "It was the policy for us to be for Bristow, and that the damned Blaine business had got to let up."

The following is a brief analysis of the testimony of Judge Bangs, United States District-Attorney of Chicago. The pending question when he entered upon his duties related to taking testimony of accomplices. Three special counsel had been engaged—Dexter, Ayer, and Boutell.

Question (by Plaisted)—Who conducted the direct examination? What are the politics of these gentlemen?

A.—I did not know at the time. Since I have learned that Dexter, long a Republican, was a Greeley man. Ayer has been a life-long Democrat. Boutell is a Republican. Supervisor Matthews, Dec. 18, said there was a proposition to take the testimony of certain distillers as State's evidence, and wished my opinion. I declined to give an opinion until I received my commission. Matthews subsequently went to Washington, taking a distiller, Russell, with him. He returned, stating that the negotiation was left discretionary with the counsel. He substantially said that we were authorized to make such terms as we could, and he believed the authority warranted giving

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL IMMUNITY TO THE FIRST BATCH.

I understood that this instruction covered all the first batch. Most of them pleaded guilty. The distillers did this with the understanding that sentences should not be moved against them. Some of the Gaugers were to have absolute immunity. Two were never indicted. Of the first batch one Gauger, Fee, of the Sagetown distillery, has alone been punished with $1,000 fine and one day imprisonment, equivalent to thirty days without fine. The cases of Berger, Shorley, Mattern, and Watterman are similar, with more favorable conditions considered. It would have been bad faith to the Government to call for sentence against any of the first batch. Immunity was decided upon after the careful deliberation of special counsel. The basis of the immunity was understood to have been brought from Bristow and Pierrepont by Supervisor Matthews, although the names of no persons were stated to Matthews. No written authority was produced. There is no written authority in the Chicago office upon the subject of immunity, except such as has come in the way of approval. Did not recollect that any immunity was arranged by the local counsel, except after a general conference with himself. Special counsel in some instances managed the immunity for some of the Gaugers and Storekeepers on account of the great amount of work. The first batch are as guilty as any of the whisky-thieves. Never discovered any difference.

Bangs here stated

THE RESULT OF THE TRIALS THUS FAR,

and the nature of pending indictments. The evidence of the first batch was used in all the trials.

Question—Who was the organizer of the Chicago Whisky Ring?

Answer—I think it was a spontaneous movement on the part of the distiller, and a Republican, who seemed to be a sort of head-centre.

Q.—What was his part in this conspiracy?

A.—Judging from the testimony, he seemed to have influence in some way to get Gaugers and Storekeepers appointed and assigned. Distillers, thinking that he occupied a position of great influence, sought his protection and paid him monthly or in bulk. They bought his protection. All the testimony in the Munn trial showed that they paid Rehm an aggregate of about $120,000. Stories place the sum higher.

Q.—Did you have evidence sufficient against him to convict him?

A.—Without any doubt. He was not tried. Partial immunity was granted him upon the authority brought from Washington by Dexter. Bangs

HAD FIRST OPPOSED GIVING REHM IMMUNITY,

as it cost so much trouble to catch him. Bangs wrote a letter to Dexter in Washington, giving his testimony and the terms of immunity asked. Dexter said he showed the letter to Bristow and Pierrepont, and Dexter said that he received direct and positive authority to take Rehm.

Q.—Upon what terms and conditions?

A.—These were understood to be left to our discretion and judgment. The terms were: First, he should not go to the Penitentiary; second, that he should not be fined more than $35,000. The Judge decided that the fine could not be cumulative, and fixed the penalty at $10,000; and, while we did not encourage him to believe it, we fixed upon six months in the County Jail. He is serving his term, and is able to pay his fine.

Q.—Did not Dexter say on the trial that

REHM WAS ENTITLED TO FULL IMMUNITY?

A.—I do not exactly remember what he said now. He undoubtedly believed what he said about it. He made strong remarks. I don't recollect that he said that. His remarks were long and earnest.

Q.—In the interest of Rehm?

A.—Yes; I think Dexter was thoroughly honest. I do not think he had any selfish or sinister purpose in making the remarks. It has never seemed to me we could get along without taking some of this evidence of accomplices.

Q.—Was there any evidence before the Grand Jury implicating Logan or Farwell as being in sympathy with the Whisky Ring?

A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Did you discover any evidence tending to implicate them?

A.—Nothing at all. Did not hear of any.

Q.—Was Solicitor Wilson out there?

A.—Yes; a few days before the Cincinnati Convention. Had a conference with the special counsel at Ayer's house. The circumstances of the Munn trial were so peculiar, and public sentiment was so strong that special counsel and myself came to the deliberate conclusion that it would be a judicial farce to try

WARD AND WADSWORTH,

and would bring the Government into contempt, and demoralize the whole prosecution, civil and criminal.

Bangs wrote a letter to the Attorney-General about this, and had received Solicitor Phillips' reply. At the time Wilson came Solicitor Phillips left the whole question to our judgment. Wilson urged the prosecution of the cases of

WARD AND WADSWORTH,

very vehemently against the earnest opinions of Ayer, and against the very urgent reasons from the rest of us. It was finally decided to try them. The result was it was necessary to dismiss them during the Cincinnati Convention. In the meantime we were to try some minor cases, those of Hildreth and Cullerton, in order to

FURTHER TEST PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The trial of Cullerton resulted in his conviction on the testimony of two witnesses produced by the defense themselves. In this case the jury entirely ignored the Government testimony through accomplices. It was felt by us, consequently, as a rebuke, and made the trial of Ward and Wadsworth seem more and more like a judicial farce. An indictment could not have been obtained without Rehm's testimony, and it was obtained with the greatest difficulty as it was.

Q.—Aside from the testimony of Rehm, is there any testimony against Ward?

A.—Some remote testimony, but its bearing is brought out chiefly by these accomplices. Without the testimony of accomplices there was no hope, not the remotest shadow of hope, of convicting Ward. I think we

HAD A BETTER CASE AGAINST WADSWORTH,

but I do not believe we could have convicted him without Rehm's testimony. Upon the authority of Phillips' letter a nolle prosequi was entered.

Q.—Did Wilson ask to have the cases dismissed? Was he very earnest in his determination that Ward should be tried?

A.—Very decided; warmly and positively in earnest.

Q.—Upon what ground?

A.—That it was best to leave it to the Court and jury even if we knew that defeat was absolutely certain.

Q.—What was his motive as disclosed by him in this interview?

A.—I do not know as I can fathom his motives. [Interruption by Cochrane, Chairman of the Committee, contemptuously at his motive, "Ask him what Wilson said."]

Wilson said that he would have dismissed these cases by no means whatever; that they should be prosecuted

WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CONSEQUENCES

or circumstances, giving as a reason that it was the province of the Court and jury to decide upon these questions. This was his only and chief reason.

Q.—Did you discover that the Cincinnati Convention had anything to do with his urgency in this matter?

A.—I think it did. Perhaps I may have derived a wrong opinion. I know I tried my best to have the cases continued, for the reason that Wilson was strongly urging Bristow. I did not continue them because I could not make any arrangement with the Court and counsel for the defense.

Q.—Do the first batch claim immunity now, and are attorneys here seeking full pardon?

A.—I think not total pardon. I understood that they believed that all the assessments against them at the time were to be abated; that the obligations then existing, which had not been discovered by the Government should not be pressed against them, and that the Government should only retain the property it had already taken.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

by Cochrane, Chairman of the sub-Committee, showed that Bangs and his associate counsel received no directions from Washington upon the subject of immunity, but that the entire matter was left to their discretion. Bangs said: Our object was to break up the Ring, and we did it. We might, perhaps, have convicted four distillers without the evidence of the squealers. If public sentiment was what it was in the Munn trial, there was not a man on the docket that we could have convicted. I thought that the course was wise then, and I believe it was so now. It is certain that as soon as Rehm turned State's evidence and began to testify the Ring persons began to fly to Canada. Those who remained flocked to us to ascertain

THE BEST TERMS THEY COULD MAKE.

Rehm was peculiarly adapted to matters of this sort. He was a man of good balance, could keep his own counsel, and everybody else's, and he was supposed, by reason of the position he held, to be able to protect the distillers. I do not believe that he is more to blame than they were. They sought his protection, and paid him for it.

Q. [by Plaisted]—Did his squealing punish anybody except those who fled?

A.—The Ring certainly is broken, and is broken forever.

Mr. Cochrane resumed.

Q.—What was the evidence about Munn?

A.—Sufficient, with the evidence of Rehm, to convict him.

By Plaisted—Sufficient independent of the squealers?

A.—There was very damaging testimony independent of the squealer's-record testimony, and a great many corroborating circumstances.

Bangs attributes the final results in a large measure to the course taken by Rehm. Bangs believed the trial of Ward and Wadsworth would have so demoralized the courts that it would have been impossible to have collected the smallest bond upon Rehm's testimony. There was considerable corroborative evidence in Wadsworth's case, but

NO RECORD EVIDENCE AGAINST WADSWORTH AND WARD.

Bangs estimated the money results of the whisky prosecution in Chicago at $200,000.

Q. [by Plaisted]—With all your natural zeal as a prosecuting officer, do you believe that there was sufficient evidence to have convicted Ward?

A.—The facts were so mixed up with other circumstances that I confess I would have urged upon a jury with all my vigor the duty of convicting him. I felt afraid he was guilty. That is the fact about it.

Q.—Were you satisfied beyond reasonable doubt?

A.—I cannot say that I was. After mature deliberation we decided to send in an indictment.

Judge Bangs, in response to a direct inquiry, admitted that he had received a letter from Atty.-Gen. Taft after the cases of Ward and Wadsworth were dismissed, in which Taft stated that he should not have dismissed the cases against Ward and Wadsworth had they been submitted to him.

WILSON.

Maj. Wilson is here, and will be examined to-morrow. Horace Porter and ex-Supervisor Tutton are also here to give their testimony.

GAVETT'S TESTIMONY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Aug. 1.—The Sub-Committee on the whisky frauds to-day examined William O. Gavett, Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. He testified that he had been on duty in the recent investigation of the whisky frauds in St. Louis in June, 1875. Witness met Solicitor Wilson in Cincinnati in May previous, in obedience to instructions. Wilson informed him of his suspicion of whisky frauds in Cincinnati, and had a memoranda of several houses there, and was disposed to have the Collector removed. Witness remarked to him that unless he had charges against the Collector, it were better he should move slowly. Wilson said it did not make any difference, as the President was backing the movement against the whisky men. Wilson did not have the Collector removed, but frequently assured witness that the President was backing the movement, no matter how strong the Whisky Ring was, and Wilson said to him that Bristow was to be the next President of the United States, and gave him to understand that this was the policy to be pursued. Witness differed with him, as he was rather under the impression that Blaine would be the next President. The instructions he received from Wilson were verbal, and he made the seizures in Cincinnati. He had other conversations with reference to the Presidency, one of them at Wilson's office in Washington. This was in September, 1875, when Wilson still insisted that Bristow was the man. On the 20th of May, Yaryan was assigned as Chief of the Revenue Agents. Yaryan undertook to instruct witness, saying he must work for Bristow. It was a wise policy to do, and adding, "You will have to let up on that damned Blaine matter." This was said in a threatening manner. Yaryan gave witness assurances similar to those given by Wilson last year,—that the President was in hearty sympathy with those who were prosecuting the whisky thieves. Later, however, within the past few months, Yaryan seemed to feel differently. He did not make any direct charge against the President, but spoke as if he had not much respect for him.

Mr. Cochrane asked the witness: Did Wilson speak of Bristow as a reformer?

Witness replied: At that time Reform had not become a stereotype form as applied to the Presidency.

Mr. Cochrane—Did he say that Bristow was the right man in the right place?

Witness—He said Bristow was the man for the next President, and that they were going to make him President. I listened to him attentively, as I liked his zeal. He was very positive in his instructions that Bristow was to be the next President. I did not obey instructions as such. I regarded what he said as a strong intimation that I must turn over to Bristow.

Mr. Cochrane—Did Wilson ever ask you to go for Bristow?

A.—Yes, at the Grand Hotel. He said, We are going to make him President. I said I was for Blaine.

Q.—Did you instruct him to go for Blaine?

A.—He was my superior officer.

Q.—Then he had no such power to instruct you?

A.—If he had instructed me I should not have obeyed him, nor would I obey the President himself in such a case.

JUDGE BANGS.

Mark Bangs, United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, gave an account of the whisky trials and results.

Q.—(by Mr. Plaisted)—Was any evidence disclosed before the Grand Jury showing that Senator Logan or Mr. Farwell were complicated with the Whisky Ring?

A.—Not the slightest; nor in my investigation did I discover anything tending to implicate them in whisky frauds, nor did I hear evidence in that direction.

The examination of ex-Solicitor Wilson will be resumed to-morrow, and other witnesses will probably appear to testify.

CRIME.

FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Quincy *Whig* to-day has an account of a tragedy which was enacted near the Village of Hurdland, Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri, & Pacific Railroad, on Sunday last, which resulted in the death of one person and fatal injury to another. The participants of the affair show that it grew out of a family feud which has existed for some time, and which has often heretofore found expression in the quarreling of various members of the families directly interested in it. Two brothers, Henry and Charles Howerton, shot two other brothers named Jesse and Robert Hymers, who are also brothers-in-law to the Howertons. The intermarriage of the families created bad blood, which has been cropping out continually ever since. The parties were all farmers, each family apparently thriving. But some real or fancied wrong brought about the vendetta, which it is now hoped is ended. They were near neighbors, living about a mile from Hurdland. On Saturday one of the Howertons, meeting Jesse Hymers in the village, struck him and knocked him off of a mule which he was riding. The men at once set to work to have a rough-and-tumble fight, but friends interfered and quieted the pair. As they were parted that was supposed to be the end of the difficulty, but on the next day (Sunday) Henry Howerton drove up to the house of the Hymers, whether or not with the intention of renewing hostilities is not known. At any rate, Jesse Hymers came out of the door and speaking to Howerton said: "I think this would be a good time to settle our fuss." "Any time will suit me," was the reply of Howerton. It appears that the men each believed the other well armed, and both sought to take all of the advantage possible. After some further words, Howerton drove off a short distance, then suddenly turned his horse and buggy around and came back and commenced firing at Jesse Hymers with a pistol. After shooting two or three times he succeeded in hitting his victim in the side, and as he fell Howerton drove rapidly away. Meantime Robert Hymers, hearing the report of fire-arms, came out of the house and picked up his brother in his arms to carry him in-doors. At this moment Charles Howerton rode up on horseback, and, drawing a revolver, shot Robert Hymers in the shoulder. The latter, badly wounded, ran into the residence and procured a double-barreled shotgun, with which he attempted to kill the two Howertons, who at once retreated in great haste. The excitement over the tragedy was very intense, and the guilty brothers feared lynching at the hands of the populace. Accordingly, Henry Howerton went to Edina and gave himself up to the Sheriff, while Charles, as is supposed, made tracks for Texas. Jesse Hymers died from the effects of his injuries in a few hours, and Robert is not expected to recover.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Gov. Beveridge to-day pardoned Thomas A. Tate, who was convicted of murder in 1871 in the Wayne County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

Samuel Lewis, charged with robbing the Post-Office in York, Ill., was to-day lodged in jail here in default of $2,000 bail; also, W. T. Ingram, the last of the Jefferson County counterfeiters.

BURGLARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 1.—Burglars entered the residence of Adolph Schrel, a City Alderman, last night, taking his pocketbook, which contained a small amount of money. The same, or other persons, robbed John Weber, a well-to-do butcher, and carried away all his silver and some other property. He values the goods stolen at over $200. These make four burglaries known to have been committed on Sunday and Monday nights of this week.

SLUNG-SHOTTED AND ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—A daring robbery was perpetrated in this city last evening, no doubt by some of the numerous tramps infesting the neighborhood. A German named Henry Tepper, just arrived from Oxford, in this State, while sitting down to rest on the levee, was knocked senseless with a slung-shot and robbed of $240 in money and notes. No one has been arrested for the deed, as his assailants are unknown.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—John Taffa, a white man, last evening struck Edward Francis, colored, on the head with a brick, injuring him so that he died of his injuries this morning. Francis was a tenant in Taffa's house, No. 721 Spafford street, and was in arrears with his rent. Taffa called last evening to collect it, and was put off with excuses. In his anger he seized a brick and struck Francis as stated. Taffa fled, but was arrested this morning.

OUTRAGED BY TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 1.—The wife of a German farmer, living about 6 miles from this city, was the object of a terrible outrage a day or two ago. Three tramps went into the house, and, finding her alone, assaulted her, and each in turn violated her person. The scoundrels have so far eluded the detectives.

MISTOOK THEIR MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—Elder Sweeney, minister of the Christian Church, was attacked by two ruffians while going home last night, but struck out handsomely and whaled them both, he escaping with a few slight scratches.

STABBED TO THE HEART.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Dan Glynn and John Casey, newsboys, aged 18, quarreled over a game of cards, and started for Lafayette Square to fight it out. On the way Casey stabbed Glynn to the heart with a pocket-knife. The murderer was arrested this morning.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—Bruce, a younger cousin of the notorious Younger brothers, was arrested at Joplin night before last on suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed the railroad train near Otterville some weeks since.

OFFICER STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Chief-of-Police Frank, of Corry, Pa., was stabbed in the side and leg by a man he was attempting to arrest to-day.

RIOTERS WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 1.—In an attack yesterday upon the store of Watson Mallett, near here, two of the rioters were fatally wounded.

TO THE CENTENNIAL FOR $50.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—I noticed in your paper an article on the expense of going to the Centennial, and having tried it I thought I would give your readers the benefit of what I have learned:

Good fair board can be obtained, with room, per week, for	$ 8.00
And the fare there and return about	25.00
Total	$33.00

Add to that 50 cents a day for admission to the ground for a week, makes $36, leaving $14 for other expenses if you start with $50.

Board and room were obtained by several with whom I have spoken for $5 per week.

Of course, these are not hotel figures, but at private houses, and not much style.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE CENTENNIAL FOR $50.

POLITICAL.

The Local Democracy Trying to Organize---Notes from Headquarters.

National Party Folderol at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miscellaneous Political Intelligence from Various Sources.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The new Democratic Cook County Central Committee met yesterday afternoon in headquarters, Nos. 77 and 79 Clark street, for the purpose of organization and election of permanent officers. Judge Forrester called the Committee to order. Among those present were Gen. Cameron, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Dr. Stitt, D. M. Donlan, M. B. Kinney, Miles Kehoe, William H. Skelley, Gustav Lange, Matthias Koch, Perry H. Smith, the Hon. George B. Smith of Wisconsin, Dr. Arthur Cook, P. Delaney, T. Gerault, Judge F. H. Forrester, C. H. Hoffman, Col. Arno Voss, Gen. John M. Corse, A. C. Story, Francis Hoffman, Jr., R. E. Goodell, J. C. Bartlett, Dennis O'Sullivan, John Somers, Col. Snowhook, William Law, Jr., Ald. Sweeney, and John Forsythe.

Perry H. Smith was selected as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Smith stated that the object of the meeting was to make a perfect organization for the year and the campaign. After a call of the roll, on motion of Gen. Cameron, the election of permanent officers was gone into, and the temporary ones chosen.

MR. SMITH

thanked the Committee for the honor conferred upon him, and for the expression of confidence reposed in him. He gave a brief history of the reorganization of the Democratic party, and a synopsis of the work done. It was gratifying to him, personally, that a large number of the gentlemen of the Committee had been re-elected, which showed that they had the confidence of the Democracy. He believed the St. Louis nominees would sweep the country. Eight years of Grant had brought disgust upon the people of this country, as was evinced through THE TRIBUNE and other journals. He believed that the President had shared the corruptions of his Secretaries—Porter and Babcock. He had dismissed the only men in his Cabinet in whom the people had any confidence; and not only they, but those under them who had sympathized and spoke with them. He also spoke of the necessity of thorough organizations in every ward and town, of all nationalities.

A communication was received from the Twelfth Ward Club, signed by T. Z. Guerault, stating that Harvey T. Weeks was the representative of the Club, instead of William Law, Jr.

This little episode brought out remarks from some Twelfth-Warders. The whole matter was finally laid upon the table, and Law kept his seat undisturbed.

HARMONY WANTED.

A communication was received from the City Central Committee stating that a committee had been appointed for the purpose of conference and harmony and looking to their working together during the campaign.

The communication was received, and, on motion of Mr. Story, a Committee of Five on Conference to meet the Committee of the City Committee was appointed, as follows: Mark Skinner, Arno Voss, Gen. Cameron, R. E. Goodell, Dennis O'Sullivan.

Mr. Smith suggested that the committees were to be appointed.

Miles Kehoe wanted to go into secret session. To this Mr. Smith objected.

Gen. Cameron thought they should first wait the result of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Goodell thought that it was unnecessary to wait.

Miles Kehoe thought they should have a Campaign Committee of Five, to meet daily. He moved that the Chair temporarily select such a committee, and after the result of the conference was known it could be changed.

Mr. Goodell moved the selection of an Executive Committee of five. Carried.

Mr. Kehoe withdrew his motion, and moved that the Executive Committee meet every day at headquarters. Carried.

TO OHIGH-TONED.

Mr. Story moved that the Palmer House rooms be used as the Central Headquarters.

Mr. Kehoe was opposed to the motion, as the masses would not go to the rooms in the Palmer House—especially the poorer class, who declined to go to such an aristocratic place. He wanted some more homely place secured, which would be convenient and not too high up.

This matter was discussed at some length, after which the motion of Mr. Story was for the time being laid upon the table.

Judge Forrester moved that the Chair be added to the Committee on Conference. Carried.

The Executive Committee was appointed as follows: Judge Forrester, M. Sweeney, Gustav Lange, Gen. John M. Corse, Col. W. B. Snowhook.

Mr. Smith suggested that a committee to prepare by-laws be appointed.

The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Ald. Sweeney moved to adjourn, when Mr. Goodell stated that he thought a Finance Committee should be appointed, and he moved for a Committee of Five for that purpose.

Gen. Cameron thought that they should wait till after the Conference Committee had reported.

The motion of Mr. Goodell prevailed. Mark Sheridan was elected Treasurer of the Committee. The Finance Committee will be reported at next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at 77 Clark street.

AROUND TOWN.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,

in the Grand Pacific Hotel, the State Executive Committee held a brief private meeting yesterday morning. Matters of importance were discussed, but they were not of a nature to be made public. A monster mass-meeting will be held in this city in a few weeks, at which Bob Ingersoll and other prominent Republicans will speak.

James P. Root wishes to say that he is not a candidate for Congress or any other office. There are plenty of moneyed men well qualified to fill the position, who would be glad to take it. Mr. Root says he wants to attend to his own business as a lawyer, which occupies nearly all his time.

Yesterday morning the Republican Headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel were removed to the old Chicago Club rooms, which form more commodious and eligible quarters. They are neatly fitted up by Col. Drake of the hotel, who has placed every convenience at the disposal of the State and National Committees. The rooms are at the southwest end of the grand rotunda.

The National Republican Executive Committee meets in New York to-day. Dan Shepard left for there yesterday as proxy for James P. Root, who is engaged in the County Court, endeavoring to defeat the tax-fighters.

THE DEMOCRATS

loaf at ease in their rooms in the Palmer House. The mass of Democracy think they have no business in the rooms, and look upon them as the resort of the "silk-stockings" of the party. Secretary Crowley has very hopeful views of the probable success of the Democracy. Among the visitors yesterday was Robert McFarland, of Alabama, member of the State Democratic Executive Committe. He, of course, predicts that the State will go Democratic. They hold a State election there Monday.

INDEPENDENT HEADQUARTERS.

The greenbackers in the dingy office, Rooms 17 and 18 No. 127 Clark street, take a sort of fiendish pride in boasting of their imaginary strength, as though they possessed the least hope of success. They claim they can support Tilden, but that they will probably put up a third man, at a convention to be held here some time this month, who will sweep the country, probably from Calumet to South Chicago. There is to be a greenback barbecue at Mount Vernon, in this State, some time this month. John Hise and Lew Steward will probably orate there; that is, if they can get an audience.

THE "NATIONAL" PARTY.

CONVENTION AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—ITS PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 1.—The National party, a greenback party formed in this county from the ranks of the other parties, met to-day. The platform on which it was organized, afterward adopted as the resolutions of the Convention, is as follows:

We believe the two great political parties, as now constituted, to be so completely under the control of office-seekers and professional politicians that it is unsafe longer to intrust to them this Government. We believe that intelligent and pure men, regardless of former party associations, should fill positions of trust and responsibility. We believe that office-seekers should be discarded, and that those only whom the people select should fill official positions. We are opposed to third terms for public officers, except in those cases where skill and experience are indispensable to the proper performance of the required services. While we favor an economical expenditure of money for Governmental purposes, we will oppose such false economy as will necessitate expensive delay in the performance of public services. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. While we favor the circulation of gold and silver as money, yet realizing that specie never has been and never will be sufficient to supply the commercial demands of the country, we therefore favor such issues of safe and reliable paper currency as will fully satisfy the requirements of trade, and that such currency be made a full legal-tender. We, the undersigned, therefore, for the purpose of advancing these our declared principles, do organize a party to be known as the "National party," and hereby pledge ourselves to labor for its success, and we invite the co-operation of all good men of whatever party who are willing to lay aside personal political aspirations and unite with us in this movement.

There were about eighty delegates present from twenty-seven of the thirty-two towns and wards of the county, of whom about two-thirds were Democrats formerly. They assert that they have back of them nearly 3,000 electors in the county. It is quite certain that, judging from their lists, more Democrats than Republicans have subscribed to their platform, and that if they continue they will subtract more from the Democratic vote than from the Republican. They put a county ticket in nomination as follows: For State Senator, W. P. Whitney, of Byron (Democrat); Sheriff, J. W. Crebbs, of this city (Democrat); Clerk, James Cox, of Paris (Democrat); Register of Deeds, O. C. McDonnell, of Lowell (Democrat); Judge of Probate, C. G. Hyde, of Algoma (Liberal); Treasurer, H. D. Wedge, of Alpena (Rep.); Prosecuting Attorney, F. G. Holmes, of this city (Rep.); Circuit Court Commissioners, Frank Kutts, of Algoma (Rep.), and D. L. Rogers, of this city (Rep.); Coroners, L. Covell, of this city (Rep.), and A. Peck, of Lowell (Lib.); Surveyor, R. S. Jackson, of Caledonia (Rep.). It will be seen that the Democrats gobbled all the fat offices and all the important nominations. Samuel Langdon (Democrat), of Paris, was nominated for Representative in the State Legislature by the Second Kent County District. This Convention decided to call a Congressional Greenback or National Party Convention in this city on the 16th inst., and invite other counties in the district to join the movement. It elected as delegates to that Convention A. D. Plumb, the Hon. C. C. C. Comstock, the Hon. W. T. Powers, E. K. Powers, W. A. Berkey, D. E. Corbett, E. A. Burlingame, and J. W. Crebbs, of this city; A. Peck, of Lowell; J. Lamoreaux, of Gaines; Stephen Hamilton, of Grand Rapids; W. P. Whitney, of Byron; Scott Griswold, of Spencer; H. J. Barrett, of Tyrone; A. P. Collier, of Plainfield; and W. H. Dennis, of Oakfield. The members of the new party assert that they can elect their ticket in this county and district, and that the movement will spread all over the State, and, eventually, throughout the country. Prominent members of the Republican and Democratic parties think they will get but a handful of votes. The Nationals do not seem inclined to put a State Greenback ticket in the field or to nominate a Greenback Electoral ticket. It will mix the politics of Western Michigan some. There will be an effort made to get the Democrats to indorse all or part of the ticket next Thursday, but it seems certain, judging from the street talk of prominent members of that party to-night, that they will scorn the idea, and there will follow some bitterness of course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE IN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held at the call of Chairman Keyes last evening. It was private for general arrangement as to the plan of the campaign. There was a pretty full attendance, and the members generally brought favorable reports to the effect that the people were taking a lively interest in Republican success, and large numbers were joining the Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, including many of those who went into the Liberal movement of 1872. All prospects are good for carrying the State this fall.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Republicans of this place opened the campaign with a rousing open-air meeting to-night, surpassing any political meeting held here before. Fully 3,000 people were present, and the Methodist District Conference, in session here, suspended its meeting and participated. The Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Kewanee, opened the meeting with prayer. The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, candidate for election in this district, made the principal speech, presenting the issues in his own admirable way, free from buncombe, passion, or personality, and full of the force of reason and argument. He contrasted powerfully the records of the Republican and Democratic parties, and illustrated from the conduct of the Democracy in the House of Representatives and in the South to-day, what should be expected of that party in the National Administration. C. N. Whitney, of Kewanee, followed in stirring remarks, and the Galva Glee Club cornet band, firing of cannon, bonfires, and general illumination helped to express the common interest and enthusiasm. This county is good for 3,000 majority for the whole Republican ticket, and Democrats here make no claims.

DECLARES FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Jared Patchin, for many years Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, and always a Democrat, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler as fit exponents of reform principles.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention to-day, in this city, renominated Hartzel, the present member of Congress. He had no opposition. Oliver A. Hill, of Union County, was nominated for member of the Board of Equalization, beating Capt. Tom Wilson, an old member of the Board and one of the most efficient in the State, four votes. Wilson's friends are greatly chagrined at the result. To-night the congregated faithful are ratifying the State Democratic Wry-Necked nominations.

FIFTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 1.—The Republican Convention for this district (the Fifth) meets here to-morrow. Many delegates are here to-night. It is impossible to forecast the action of the Convention. It seems quite probable that the Hon. W. B. Williams will be renominated. Ionia County will urge the Hon. Hampton Rich, and the Kent County delegation have their candidates who are favorably considered: The Hon. M. Y. Aldrich, the Hon. B. O. Harlan, and the Hon. P. R. L. Peirce, of this city. It is not understood that Ottawa and Muskegon have any candidates to urge.

TOWN JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 1.—At the Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day, E. E. Aylesworth, of this city, was nominated for Circuit Judge, and R. G. Phelps, of Atlantic, for District-Attorney.

A FORETASTE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Republicans elected their Mayor to-day by 332 majority. The Council is strongly Republican. Gain nearly 500.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Aug. 1.—At the Republican Congressional Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, held at Saginaw to-day, the Hon. C. C. Ellsworth, of Montcalm, was nominated on the third ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—All but two of the nominees of the Prohibition party in this State having declined, it is stated that another Convention may be called to fill vacancies.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies was enthusiastically celebrated here to-day by our colored citizens. Many were present from surrounding towns. In the afternoon a picnic was held in a grove, where the Rev. Messrs. Dawson, of Chicago, and Chauncy, of Canada (both colored), made excellent speeches, abounding in historical reminiscences, good advice, and sound Republican doctrine. There was the most positive declaration for the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, and the suggestion was enthusiastically received.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—Emancipation Day has been celebrated by the colored people of this city by picnics, speeches, music, etc.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 1.—The colored people of this city and vicinity to-day celebrated in an appropriate manner the emancipation of the slaves by the British Government in 1834. Mr. Merrick, of Peoria, and the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, of this city, both colored, and Jay Porter, white, also of this city, made speeches commemorative of the occasion. The attendance was good, though not as large as anticipated.

THE COURTS.

Poaching on the Premises of a Rival Mining Company.

Reports of Bankrupt Insurance Companies—Record of New Suits.

DECISIONS.

TRESPASSING ON COAL LAND.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 31.—In the case of Mathieson & Hegeler's Zinc Company, of LaSalle, vs. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, of LaSalle. This is an important matter, and has been on trial in the Circuit Court during the past week, and has just been ended, before Judge Leland presiding, and a jury, resulting in a verdict of $20,000 for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs proved that the defendant entered their coal territory, which was contiguous to the plaintiffs', and mined out and destroyed 27 acres of coal, and in addition to the proof of the actual commission of the trespass, the plaintiffs introduced a map of the mining operations of the defendants, returned by them to the Inspector of Mines, showing upon its face the actual mining of the very territory in question. The proof was overwhelming. The law of damages laid down by the Court was, "The value of the coal mined at the mouth of the shaft, less the expense of transporting it from the place where mined, to the mouth of the shaft, in accordance with the rule of damages laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Robertson vs. Jones."

The defendants' counsel claimed that the rule of damages should be the value per acre of the coal in the vein. This position, however, was not sustained by Judge Leland.

The case was conducted by George S. Eldryder, of Ottawa, and D. S. Evans, of LaSalle, for the plaintiffs, and by E. F. Bull, of Ottawa, and S. W. Duncan, of LaSalle, for defendants.

The rule of damages announced by the Court would, no doubt, have given to the plaintiffs from $50,000 to $75,000, as it allowed to the trespassers no abatement on account of the actual expenses of mining the coal, but the plaintiffs declined to take a larger verdict than $20,000.

This decision of this important suit will have a salutary effect in restraining the trespasses of designing persons upon coal mines.

The chancery case between the same parties was also heard after the rendition of the verdict in the law case, and a perpetual injunction decreed restraining the Northern Illinois Coal Mining Company from further trespassing upon the territory of the Zinc Company.

Some private arrangements were entered into between the parties as to the occupation of a portion of the complainants' territory, by defendants, for the purpose of ventilation, the particulars of which were not made public. When this case was settled, the plaintiffs had not yet finished their prima facie case, but a compromise was effected, almost immediately on the answer of Col. Taylor, the President of the Northern Illinois Coal Company, from New York. The settlement was that the defendants should consent to the rendition of the judgment for $20,000; that the defendants should transfer to the plaintiffs 45 acres of coal lands yet intact, in lieu of the 23 acres of the plaintiffs' land upon which trespass had been committed, and that said land should be released from the operation of all mortgages or incumbrances which might exist upon the property of said defendants. Upon the due transfer of this 45 acres, without incumbrance, the $20,000 judgment is to be vacated.

CHICAGO.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE HOME.

The following is an abstract of the report of Thomas Buckley, Assignee of the Home Insurance Company:

Balance on hand June 1	$18,222
Receipts since	2,000
	$20,222
Paid out	315
Balance	$19,907

THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

The Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, Mark Kimball, reports as follows:

Balance July 1	$21,442
Paid out	210
Balance	$21,231

DIVORCES.

Theodore W. Ross filed his complaint yesterday, asking for a divorce, because his wife has compelled him to live alone for the past two years and more.

Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Henry Brinckman, Jr., from his wife Anna N. Brinckman on account of her drunkenness, and to Francis Winchester from her husband, Leroy A. Winchester, on the ground of drunkenness.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's issue, in reporting a decision in the case of Smith vs. Ayres and Smith vs. The First National Bank of Westborough, Messrs. Goudy, Chandler & Skinner were stated to be counsel for the complainants. This was an error, as they appeared for the defendants in the case, the successful parties.

ITEMS.

Judge Moore will be in court this morning to hear motions.

Judge Farwell will, this morning, decide the burnt-record cases of Gibbons vs. Springer.

M. M. Lacy, who was sentenced some time ago to a term of imprisonment at Joliet for robbing the mails, was yesterday granted a respite of a week by Judge Blodgett before he should be removed from the County Jail.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George S. Moulton began a suit for $3,000 against James F. Dane and W. H. Schofield.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company, an order was entered yesterday allowing the claim of the Garden City Insurance Company for $600,000, and expunging the remainder. The Garden City Company reinsured in the Commercial about six months prior to the Fire, and then went out of business, and after the Fire it proved up claims to the amount of about $1,000,000. This will have the effect of cutting off any further dividend to the creditors of the Commercial Insurance Company.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Provisional Assignee of Downs & Sias.

A discharge was issued to W. B. Fonville, of the firm of Fonville & Pugh.

A creditors' meeting will be held Aug. 14 before Register Hibbard, in the case of Abraham Rosenthal.

Assignees will be chosen this morning at 10 o'clock for the estates of Robert Douglas and of Cregier, Clark & Co.

A dividend meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the estate of Ole G. Thompson.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary Gunther commenced an action for $5,000 damages against Albert Fonstovern.

James M. Barton and Emma H. Barton filed a petition asking leave to adopt a child named Mary Browning, alias Mary Myers, alias Mary Sherwood, 6 years old, who is now under the control of a woman named Jenny Browning.

Gilbert Pryor and Joseph P. Marot sued Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., for $1,500.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—A young man, aged 28, and who gives his name as Mitchell Lewis, from Louisville, Ky., attempted suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor. He has been here about a month, and is supposed to be wealthy; is well educated, but is evidently insane. He is in a critical condition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1.—It has been reported on the streets of this city to-day that the Bank of St. Joseph, or some of its stockholders, had purchased a large amount, if not a controlling interest, of the stock of the German Savings Bank here. On account of some hitch in the proceedings, or some other cause, the transaction has not yet been announced to the public. Both are prosperous institutions.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 1.—The body of a man, apparently a sailor, was found on the beach near this harbor to-day. The corpse had been in the water for two weeks or more. There was nothing about the body to identify it. The man was tall, had dark hair, and weighed about 150 pounds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Good Templar Lodge, No. 80, of Dwight, held their installation here to-night. The lodge numbers 200. S. M. Witt was elected Worthy Chief. The lodge is doing a good work, reclaiming many hard and confirmed drunkards. The lodge has a fine hall, handsomely furnished.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—The National Pork-Packers' Association will meet here this fall, the date to be fixed hereafter by the local Committee.

The Evangelical Lutheran Conference of the Middle District, comprising the States of Ohio and Indiana, will meet in this city to-morrow, and continue in session one week. The Conference is composed of 280 delegates, lay and clerical.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—Mark H. Irish, the popular landlord of the Park Hotel here for the last five years, who goes out on the 5th owing to a disagreement with the Hotel Company, was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane this morning by his employes, with a neat speech by Capt. James F. Spencer.

RAILROADS.

WAR IN THE WEST.

In order to escape being drawn into the railroad war now going on between the Eastern Trunk lines, the Western railroads leading to Mississippi River points established at the beginning of the difficulties arbitrary rates from Chicago, Toledo, Defiance, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, State Line, Sheldon, and Peoria, on all westward-bound freights starting East of Buffalo and Pittsburg, destined for Hannibal, Mo., Quincy, Ill., Keokuk and Burlington, Ia., also property destined for interior points situated between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. These rates were to be charged in addition to the regular trunk-line rates to the above named points. For a while this worked very well and everything went on smoothly. The General Freight Agents of most of the Western lines were congratulating themselves on having escaped so easily the ravages of the war. But now after all it seems as if the war will extend to the Western roads. The agreement so solemnly entered into Jan. 10 last, and which has been apparently kept until lately, has finally been broken, and nothing but a miracle can now prevent the same disastrous competition among the Western roads which has prevailed during the last nine months among the Eastern ones. The bankrupt cross-lines are again the perfidious parties. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad admits that it has notified the Eastern trunk lines that it will no longer insist on charging arbitrary rates to Mississippi River points, but prorate on any rate the trunk lines choose to make, and it is believed that the Toledo, Wabash & Western has made the same offer.

Under these circumstances nothing remains for the Chicago roads to do except to follow suit, and also prorate with the Eastern roads. Of course, at the present figures charged by the Eastern roads, the proportion of the Chicago lines will be very small, and they will lose money on every pound of freight they carry; yet they must accept the situation, or allow their trade to be driven into other channels. Ever since the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw went into the hands of the Receiver, it has proved treacherous to every agreement made between the Chicago lines and the cross-lines. When Mr. Hopkins, the Receiver, was appointed, it was done through the influence of the Chicago roads, who believed that he would work more harmoniously with them than any one else. Yet, ever since his appointment, he has done all in his power, they say, to turn trade away from Chicago.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The question as to who is to be the General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad has finally been settled in a manner which will prove highly satisfactory to the patrons of that line. The new appointee will be Mr. J. Q. A. Bean, formerly General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in which position he made a host of friends in this city, and at present General Eastern Agent of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads at New York. No one could have been selected who can better fill the position vacated by the veteran C. C. Wheeler than Mr. Bean. The freight department of the Michigan Central is a very important one, and with such a head as Mr. Bean, who will have the able assistance of the present General Freight Agent, Mr. J. A. Grier, the popularity of the road with the shippers at this end will, undoubtedly, be greatly enhanced.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, the General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, was in the city yesterday. He stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that beyond the appointment of a General Freight Agent no changes would be made at present. The road was doing quite well and was carrying a larger amount of freight, but owing to the unfortunate railroad war but little money is earned.

Mr. Ledyard also stated that Mr. Joy has not entirely severed his connection with the Michigan Central, but remains with it as solicitor and counsellor.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The fact that the Grand Trunk has lately restored its passenger rates from Detroit and points in Michigan to the East has inspired many railroad men with the hope that the present railroad war will come to a speedy termination. While this action on the part of the Grand Trunk indicates its desire to stop the disastrous competition, yet there is no probability of an immediate close of hostilities. The war is now carried on by Vanderbilt not only against the Grand Trunk, but also against the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads in order to bring the business back to New York which had been diverted from it by the above roads. There is probably no desire among any of the railroad magnates to go any further in regard to passenger rates, and they may be advanced at any moment, but there is but little danger that they will be restored to the former high figures. Eighteen dollars is the utmost limit which can hereafter be charged from Chicago to New York. On freight rates, however, the war is bound to be waged to the bitter end, as the recent reduction in West-bound freight-rates indicates. It is expected that a further reduction in East-bound freight-rates will soon be ordered.

RAILROAD RECEIVERS.

The stockholders of some of the Western railroads which are in the hands of Receivers complain bitterly about the extortionate charges made by the Receivers, who, in some instances, pocket nearly all the earnings. One of these Receivers a short time ago sent to Judge Drummond his bill for one year's services amounting to over $12,000. The road was a very small one, and could not possibly afford to pay such a salary. The Judge was indignant about the charge, and said he could not understand why that man should get $12,500 for doing nothing, or very little, while he (the Judge) was getting for arduous labor only $4,500 per annum.

In another case the Receiver, who is at the same time President, of a small road in Illinois and Iowa, demands for about a year and a half's services $23,916. Of course, exception has been taken to this extortionate demand. The great trouble is, that the Receivers are allowed a certain amount as commission on the gross earnings, and, in order to increase their receipts, a majority of the Receivers try to make these earnings as large as possible by taking business at almost any rate. If the Receivers were to get the same salary paid to the General Superintendent of a road these tricks could not and would not be played.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—On petition of George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, Trustee of $2,000,000 of 1869 bonds, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company, that corporation was placed in the hands of a Receiver to-day by Judge Gresham, of the United States Court. The road defaulted on its July interest $573,000, hence these proceedings. M. E. Ingalls, President, was appointed Receiver, and no change in the management of the road will be made. The first moneys received are to be devoted to the liquidation of back pay-rolls and supply bills.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1.—The articles of incorporation of the St. Joseph & Pacific Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Kansas to-day. This Company is to be the successor of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, in pursuance of a purchase recently made by the bondholders of the latter Company. The transfer of property will take place soon, when the new name will be assumed.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—Several changes have been made to-day in officials of river roads. Attorney Adams has been removed and Messrs. Griffith and Knight appointed as legal advisers in his stead. Auditor Massey has also been replaced by C. H. McArthur. Some other changes are also contemplated.

Democratic Judicial Changes in Indiana.

Indianapolis Journal July 28.

The Democratic Judicial Conventions held yesterday to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court resulted in the nomination of the Hon. W. E. Niblack, of Vincennes, in the First District; Judge George V. Howk, of New Albany, in the Second District; Judge S. E. Perkins, of this city, in the Third; and the retention of Judge Worden in the Fourth. Judge Niblack has been in Congress a number of years, and is pretty well known. He may be classed as an average lawyer, but has been out of the profession for a long time. Judge Howk is pretty well known to the profession as a leading lawyer of New Albany. Judge Perkins, of this city, and Worden, of the present Bench, need no special introduction. The action of the Democracy is a virtual repudiation of Pettit and Buskirk; but while discarding them, Judge Worden, who is in the same boat, is retained, and Judge Downey, altogether the best of the lot, is also thrown overboard.

TAX-FIGHTING.

Another Interesting Set of Technical Points.

The Ordinance Objected to on Account of the Manner of Publication,

And Because It Appropriates Money to Pay Interest on the Floating Debt.

Messrs. Rountree, Adams, and Anthony Speak for City and County.

The Fine Points of the Objectors Satisfactorily Answered.

The arguments upon some of the general questions involved in the tax-levy were resumed in the County Court yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day.

MR. ROBEY

continued his argument, broken off abruptly by the adjournment Monday. He said:

The second point made is, that if this City Tax ordinance was enacted it never took effect.

Ordinances are passed by the City Council, as follows (Charter, Art. XIII., Sec. 13): "The yeas and nays shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, and on all propositions to create any liability against the city, or for the expenditure or appropriation of its money; which shall be entered on the journal of its proceedings; and a concurrence of a majority of all the members elected in the City Council shall be necessary to the passage of any such ordinance or proposition." The City Council "shall keep a journal of its proceedings."—Sec. 12.

PUBLICATION.

But no bill for an ordinance becomes an ordinance of the city merely by being passed by the City Council and entered on its journals. Sec. 18. (1) All "ordinances passed the City Council shall, before they take effect, be deposited in the office of the City Clerk; (2) and if the Mayor approve thereof, he shall sign the same; (3) and such as he shall not approve he shall return to the Council with his objections thereto in writing at the next regular meeting of the Council occurring not less than five days after the passage thereof. Such veto may extend to any one or more items or appropriations contained in any ordinance making an appropriation, or to the entire ordinance; and in case the veto only extends to a part of such ordinance, the residue thereof shall take effect and be in force. (4) But in case the Mayor shall fail to return any ordinance with his objections thereto by the time aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have approved such ordinance, and the same shall take effect accordingly."

It being passed, it is signed by the Mayor or his approval is signified by his silence till the next meeting, or if it is passed by a vote of two-thirds of the Aldermen, entered by ayes and noes upon the journals, if it is an ordinance making appropriation it can have no force or effect until ten days after it shall have been published by authority in a newspaper published in the city.

Art. IV., Sec. 2. "The style of the ordinances in cities shall be: 'Be it ordained by the City Council of——'"

"Sec. 3. All ordinances of cities and villages imposing a fine, penalty, imprisonment, or forfeiture, or making any appropriation, shall within one month after they are passed be published at least once in a newspaper published in the city or village; . . . and no such ordinance shall take effect until ten days after it is so published, and all other ordinances, orders, and resolutions shall take effect from and after their passage unless otherwise provided therein."

Abundant precedents are found in this State for such provisions, and in one case where the charter of a town was to take effect on the concurrence of two events, one of which took place at a fixed time, and the other had not then been performed, it was held that the charter lapsed. (Board of Supervisors vs. Keady, 34 Ill., 293. The People vs. Reynolds, 5 Gilm., 1. Booth vs. The Town of Carthage, 67 Ill., 102. The People vs. Salomon, 51 Ill., 38. Erlinger vs. Boneau, 51 Ill., 94.)

This Appropriation bill was not published as a law of the city which wanted only publication for ten days to take effect and be in force. A copy of it was included in the journal of the evening's business, and the journal was published, as it appeared, at the instant of adjournment. By it the Appropriation bill appeared to be only a proposed ordinance. The Mayor had power to veto the whole or any item, and then the bill or item would have to be passed by a two-thirds vote entered on the journal. Till it became the law it cannot be said to have passed within the meaning of the section requiring publication. The drafts of all ordinances are published as this was, and the publication of the journal was not made as in compliance with the law requiring publication of Appropriation bills to give them effect. We will observe the order of enactment of a bill, observing that the City Council consists of Mayor and Aldermen; the Aldermen act viva voce in passing a bill, then (Sec. 18, Art. III.) it must be deposited in the Clerk's office. Of course this cannot be until the close of the session, for the Council till then has power to reconsider the vote. Then, if the Mayor will pass it, he can do it in one of two ways: he may sign it, or may let it remain till the next regular meeting of the Council. But he has the right to vote that the bill shall not pass, and may veto the whole or a part. This vote of his must be between the meetings of the Council, and cannot be until the Council has adjourned. The publication of an ordinance, therefore, in the journal of a meeting, as passed by the Aldermen at the meeting, does not show that it is an ordinance passed by the City Council, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen, one important constituent of which must act after the Council has acted and lost all control over its bill.

For elucidation of this intention we look again to Sec. 3 of Art. V. After requiring publication of penal and money ordinances "within one month after they are passed," it declares: "All other ordinances shall take effect from and after their passage, unless otherwise provided therein." From Sec. 18 of Art. III. it is evident that no ordinance is to take effect till the Mayor has passed it by his signature, or by letting it remain unvetoed till after the next regular meeting of the Council, or the Council has passed it over his veto by a two-thirds vote. Therefore it is apparent that this publication in Sec. 3 of Art. V. is to be within one month after the passage of the ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen, or over the veto, in such form that it would take effect from the instant of such passage. In Booth vs. Town of Carthage (67 Ill., 102), in a criminal action, it was held that such publication must be shown as an affirmative fact in a criminal action. The sections requiring publication of ordinances imposing fines, penalties, imprisonments, are in the same list with those making appropriations,—the same publication required in one case is required in any other. It would hardly be contended that a publication that did not show an ordinance was the law would be a compliance with the statute in a criminal case where half a year's imprisonment would be the penalty. If it would not be a publication of the ordinance in that case, it cannot be in this, for exactly the same publication is required in all the cases enumerated in the section.

The truth of the matter is, as established by the authorities, all such ordinances remain in abeyance until they are published by the authority of the City Council, for which there is always abundant time after the Mayor has passed the ordinance, or the Council has passed it over his veto. The Council may desire to postpone or repeal the act; the charter gives the clerk no power to give it effect, and till it is published by authority of the law-maker it is not published at all. (Donnelly vs. Tillman, 47 Cal., 40; 9 Wisconsin, 288; 1 Dillon, 265-268).

The third point made is that

THE APPROPRIATION BILL INCLUDES ILLEGAL ITEMS

(which are also included in the ordinance levying the tax), and to that extent the city tax ought not to be collected.

By reference to Art. VII., Secs. 2 and 3, and Art. VIII., Sec. 1 (R. S., p. 227, Secs. 89 and 90, and p. 231, Sec. 111), it appears that these two, the Appropriation bill and tax levy, are inseparably connected; that if the appropriation is illegal the tax to pay it is also illegal. In Pease vs. Chicago (21 Ill., 500) it was determined that any defense should be made that showed that the tax or assessment ought not to be collected; "less than this would be but a mockery of justice," was the utterance of the Court, and this doctrine has been approved in frequent cases since 1870. In The People ex rel. Shanks vs. Nichols (49 Ill., 518), it was determined that where the illegal items could be separated from the legal, the judgment should be rendered only for the legal. (Taylor vs. Thompson, 42 Ill., 17. O'Kane vs. Treat, 25 Ill., 562. Briscoe vs. Allison, 43 Ill., 291, 296. Beauchamp vs. Kankakee County.)

In Sherlock vs. Winnetka (68 Ill., 539, 540), it was determined that an amount equal to that illegally levied should be enjoined. To the same effect are the cases of Vieley vs. Thompson, 44 Ill., 9; Supervisors vs. Webster, 53 Ill., 141; The People vs. The Auditor, 30 Ill., 440; McDonough Co. vs. Campbell, 42 Ill., 490; Perry vs. Kinnear, 42 Ill., 165; Cleghorn vs. Postlewaite, 43 Ill., 428.

In cases at law where the illegal sum cannot be separated from the legal the whole must fall.

These ordinances include an item of $300,000 to pay interest on the general bonded debt of the city, and on temporary loans, in addition to the unexpended balance of April 1, 1875, and to amounts received for interest. It is proved that Aug. 8, 1870, the bonded debt of the city was over $12,-500,000, which continued until now; also, that that never came within the constitutional limit of debt, for the State valuations are also shown.

It is also shown that, in 1873 and 1874, this floating indebtedness was incurred by borrowing money to the extent of over $3,500,000. The burden being thus cast on the Corporation Counsel, he showed that part, and part only, of this was to take up loans made prior to the Constitution. This was not enough to save his case; he should have shown the exact amount because he did not show that the city owed $5, and what he did show was merely equivocal or preliminary. Proof of $1 floating indebtedness at that time would have satisfied the testimony of Mr. Farwell, for he only said part of the money was used to take up former debts.

If they had attempted to prove existing debts we should have shown that they had received from the State and misappropriated $2,500,000; that they had borrowed by temporary loans, $3,247,000 above the temporary indebtedness of Aug. 8, 1870; that they had misappropriated funds to the extent of over $1,500,000; besides the defalcation of Gage, over $500,000; and of Von Hollen, admitted to be $50,000, but in fact $250,000—though this last, coming under their tax-stealing infamy of 1872, can never be known. Yet, in all, over $6,487,000 have been obtained and misappropriated by the city officers in defiance of the law since Aug. 8, 1870. Had they shown how much of the debt had been kept alive through all this, we might have shown that it was not kept alive, but merely a new loan obtained, and the money mingled with the other funds in the treasury, but they did not, and did not shift the burden back again, nor make a case that called for cross-examination.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Art. IX., Sec. 12, is: "No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

This is the law which, as was said by the Supreme Court in the Hills case, we have only "reverently to recognize and faithfully enforce."

An ordinance to authorize the Mayor and Comptroller to incur debts for the city is produced by the Corporation Counsel. It is in defiance of the charter and of this clause of the Constitution, and is only relevant to this case, as it shows these temporary loans were for money borrowed temporarily as a new and distinct indebtedness. Outside of this character as evidence, it is wholly without power and void, because it would authorize a debt forbidden in the Constitution.

THIS FLOATING DEBT

was incurred prior to that time; in fact, it was incurred by the Mayor and Comptroller at their caprice. The duty of the Comptroller is that of a bookkeeper only. He should be almost an automaton, having no policy, and obedient only to the duties imposed upon his office as an accountant. He is to examine and audit the bills against the city; to keep an account of the appropriations, and the amount collected for each, and may issue an order on the Treasurer authorizing him to pay the sum out of any moneys in his hands to the credit of the particular fund. The Mayor is only a tally-clerk in these matters. His business is to see what money is in the fund, that this is properly chargeable to that fund,; that the money is properly payable by the city, and in that event to countersign the order or voucher. The Treasurer has no more discretion than the teller of a bank. The funds received must be divided by him, and credited in due proportion to each fund, and drawn out on the Comptroller and Mayor's voucher from each fund only to the extent of such fund. Misappropriation of any fund is embezzlement.

Under the section of the Constitution cited, the ordinance shown must be void, for it does not provide for a tax to pay the interest and principal, and the Appropriation bill in this regard shows no provision to have been made. But it is shown that the 5 per cent limitation was exhausted, and no debt could be incurred either by the City Council or any subordinate officer.

It will not do to try to escape the issue by quibbles. The fact is shown, and is well understood, that, the 5 per cent limitation being exhausted, the Mayor and Comptroller, sometimes by color of resolutions of the Common Council, and sometimes without, obtained temporary loans and received the money. Now, we have thirty-six Aldermen, representatives of their several districts, knowing how much their neighbors respectively can afford during the subsequent year. They sit sometimes for a month considering each item for which appropriations may be needed and determining the utmost that the people can afford to pay for any purpose. But, immediately after their determination, the Mayor and Comptroller (bookkeeper and tally-clerk) concluded between themselves that they would borrow $4,600,000, and add it to the Appropriation bill and appropriate it to such expenditures as they deemed desirable, thus increasing the appropriation from $6,000,000 to $10,600,000 for a single year in defiance of the express command of the statute that neither the Council nor any officer should increase the appropriation in any manner.

We repudiate this usurpation on the part of these ministerial officers, and we wrong no one in doing so. The bonds of the city are registered; no man has lent a dollar to these officers without opportunity to know that they had no power to borrow. Their condition is no better than a banker's would be if my janitor should sign my name to a promissory note and borrow money on it to use for such purposes as he might think was desirable for me. The lender, knowing he has no right to deal with the false agent, is entitled to no sympathy; while the principal whom these conspirators attempt to fleece is bound to protect himself against them.

IN REGARD TO THE SCHOOL-TAX,

no power appears to be vested by the charter in the Council. The control of schools and levy of taxes therefor seems to be taken wholly out of the control of the Council and vested in the Board of School Directors or other special corporations created by the School laws solely to take charge of the subject of education within their jurisdiction.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

for the county, made the point that the principle of res adjudicata did not apply, because it was a principle which the Legislature, by positive action, could do away with, there being nothing in the Constitution which prohibited the Legislature from so doing; that in the Revenue law the Legislature had provided that, although a court may have found that a judgment could not be rendered for a certain year, yet, in order to cure defects in the assessment of property and the levy of taxes and the irregularities of officers, that it could be added to the taxes of a subsequent year; and hence that action of the Legislature did away with the principle of res adjudicata.

In reply to Mr. Borden, who contended that the Revenue law violated the principle of uniformity required by the statute, he adverted to the decision of the Supreme Court in the railroad-tax cases, where it was held that the Revenue law of Illinois, in providing for a uniform valuation and taxation of railroad property, as a class, was entirely in keeping with the constitutional provision; and that there was no constitutional provision requiring that property should be assessed in a certain district so that that locality might obtain taxes according to the value of the property in that district, but that the Revenue law being uniform as to the class of railroad property, the taxes might be distributed throughout the counties in the proportion of the length of the line of road in one county to the length of the entire line.

With reference to the action of the State Board of Equalization, he cited the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the railroad cases affirming the action of the Board, as well as of the Supreme Court of this State in the Salomon and Adsit cases; and also the decision of Judge Williams and other local Judges last winter in the newspaper cases.

FRANK ADAMS,

for the city, discussed the objections made to the city taxes. He first directed his attention to the enacting clause of the appropriation ordinance, taking the ground that it was not only substantially good, but technically correct, likening that part of the argument of the objectors to a boy making bubbles with soapsuds and a clay pipe: they delighted the admiring eye of the urchin as they sparkled in the sun, but prick them and they came down spittle. It was neither claimed nor proved that between the time of the adoption of the General Incorporation act and the passage of the appropriation ordinance there was no election for Aldermen of the City of Chicago under the General Incorporation law. Indeed, there could not have been, as he could show, until April, 1876. The Aldermen who were in at the time of the adoption of the act held over, and who then constituted the Common Council were the Aldermen who passed the Appropriation bill. This being true, the proposition that the enacting clause should have been "Be it enacted by the City Council," instead of "Be it enacted by the Common Council," necessarily assumed that the adoption of the General Incorporation law ipse facto and co instanti changed the Common Council to the City Council, technically so-called. They were the Common Council acting as a City Council until there could be an election under that law. How otherwise was the city to get along in the interval? To answer this, he quoted Sec. 3 of the General Incorporation act, which concludes: "And the city officers then in office shall thereupon exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in this act until their successors shall be elected and qualified"; and also the opinion of Judge McAllister in the recent quo warranto cases. The question of the publication of the ordinance next received attention. It was passed June 30, approved the same day, and published in a newspaper published in the City of Chicago July 2, as required by law. A court would have to be exceedingly technical and exceedingly astute to search out reasons to defeat the publication. He said the objection to the publication seemed to be that the ordinance was published with the other proceedings of the Council at the meeting when the ordinance was passed, which was nothing more than saying, "If your Honor and I go into a room, I am not there because you are, and you are not there because I am."

Referring to the so-called illegal appropriations for school purposes, etc., he said the ground taken by Mr. Borden and Mr. Whitehead that, after the adoption of the law for the incorporation of all cities and villages in this State, that law and that alone became the charter of the City of Chicago, and if one wished to ascertain whether the city had any power or could levy any taxes for any purpose, one must look in that law, and that law alone. And Mr. Robey emphasized the proposition by saying that this was a law for the incorporation of cities and villages, and intended to be a complete system in itself. It seemed to him (Adams) that there was one section of the statute which counsel had entirely overlooked. There was such a thing as complete organization under the General Incorporation act by the population of a territory not heretofore acting under a charter, and there was such a thing as changing an organization under that law, and the law recognized the distinction. He cited the case of Guild vs. the City of Chicago, recently decided by the Supreme Court, as authority for the position that as to cities incorporated under special acts prior to the adoption by them of the General Incorporation law, the General Incorporation law was amendatory of their prior charters, arguing that they were not confined to the General Incorporation act for the ascertainment of the powers of municipalities incorporated under special laws which had adopted the General Incorporation law. Mr. Adams then quoted from several sections of the General law, and supported his position by authorities to show that the Council had authority to levy taxes for any corporate purpose. In arguing the objection that no tax could be levied for the maintenance of schools, he said that some of the gentlemen had for a long time been the champions of dishonesty, but they now proposed to distinguish themselves by being the champions of ignorance.

MR. ANTHONY,

for the city, followed. He said that it was not contended that the original debt for which the tax was levied was for an illegal purpose, but the Court must assume that the money referred to was borrowed temporarily to meet some debt incurred for a corporate purpose, and that all the persons who were resisting the payment had shared and were to-day sharing in and partaking of the benefits derived from the expenditure of the money. Yet, with an ingratitude and heartlessness which had no parallel outside the realms of barbarism, they appeared in Court and said, when asked to pay simply their share, "We will not do it. We repudiate every obligation that binds us to society,"—caring nothing for the reputation and good name of the city. Cities had reputations to maintain as well as individuals, and the man who repudiated his just debts and renounced all his obligations to his fellows was regarded as an outlaw, and ought not to enjoy the benefits of civilized society. Chicago had hitherto maintained a most conspicuous position among the cities of the world. Should she be compelled by law to go into bankruptcy? Should she be compelled to repudiate her just debts? Should she be deprived of the only means to pay interest upon even temporary loans made to save her credit and honorable standing? Should she be debarred by law from even paying her just debts? These were the issues presented, and, if things were to come to that pass, he wanted the world to know it. Hitherto, in the administration of the Revenue laws, every presumption had been against the public, and the Revenue laws themselves had been regarded as perfect violations of the Constitution. The courts, in their rulings, had been technical to an extraordinary degree, and had, in many instances, utterly ignored the very object and intent of the laws. They were looked upon as penal statutes,—unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical,—and the very slightest thing, the smallest error, the merest quibble, was sufficient to overthrow them. He had just as lief try a murder case as a tax case. He could show where the omission of a word, the mistake of a cent, or the misdecription of a lot, had upset the whole tax, although these errors could have been corrected in an instant without detriment to anybody. For the last quarter of a century

TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS

to the rendition of a judgment in a tax case had been the rule, and the courts had demanded of officers absolute perfection, and had recognized no duty which was incumbent upon the citizen. The law provided that every owner of property should hand to the Assessor a list of his property—told him how and when to list it—how he should describe it—and pointed out in the clearest and most unmistakable language how he should perform his duty, and directed him at every step; but this law had been, and was to-day, a dead letter. All the errors, mistakes, outrages and unjust discriminations could in a great measure, and to a great extent, be avoided, if the courts would hold that the tax-payer owed a duty to the public; they now held he did not; that, if an Assessor was selected to assess property for taxes, he must act at his peril, and find out about it the best way he could, and, if he makes any mistakes, he should be either bow-strung or beheaded.

The success which had attended tax-fighting encouraged almost everybody to engage in it as a profitable investment. As between the tax-fighter and the public there was no equality, the advantage being all with the objector. In no other State had tax-fighting been so universal and so successful as in Illinois. In New England and New York tax-fighting was almost entirely unknown, and scarcely a case could be found in their reports; but Illinois reports were loaded with them; and if a decision were made to-day it would be overruled to-morrow. A law which was constitutional to-day would be unconstitutional to-morrow. And if that were not enough, no sooner was work commenced under one law than it was repealed by a subsequent Legislature.

One class of men said that city taxes ought not to be collected in any way except under the General Revenue law, and that any system which allowed cities to collect their own taxes was an outrage, and should not be permitted; and that if the authorities of cities would cease to do this there would be no difficulty,—that there would be no tax-fighting. The distinct mode pursued by cities was dropped. Did tax-fighting cease when it was sought to enforce the collection of taxes under the General Revenue law? Not much. The tax-fighter merely took up a new position, allured the unsuspecting advocates of the theory into ambush, and slaughtered and scalped them to a man.

There were men in Chicago who would scorn to repudiate a just debt, and yet felt perfectly justified in avoiding by any means the payment of a single dollar of taxes. Among them were many of the first citizens, who would resent in a moment as an imputation on their character any charge of immoral consequences that might be brought against their course of conduct. To cheat the Government was considered no crime. And, as one writer had said, any man who studiously and with malice aforethought evaded a just tax was not a Christian.

It was not true that every unauthorized issue of the evidence of a debt, like that of

CITY CERTIFICATES,

would in a tax case, or any other case, be declared void. The question had long since been settled by repeated adjudications in the United States Supreme Court, and in this State.

He complained of the rules of construction which the Courts of Illinois had placed upon the Revenue law, whereby they had rendered nugatory almost every provision of that law so far as the public was concerned, and granted perfect immunity to all who had objected to its enforcement. But this course, he knew, was not exceptional with courts in dealing with public questions. In almost every contest which had occurred for the last quarter of a century, where the individual represented a class, and the enforcement of the law would establish the rights of the public and the supremacy of the law, the people had failed and been defeated. Referring to the administration of the criminal law in this State, he said it presented a dreary record, citing the Rafferty and Staaden cases, and those of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, as significant instances.

The Supreme Court of this State had, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, just decided that hereafter no objections to the rendition of a judgment against lands assessed for taxes would be entertained unless they affected the

SUBSTANTIAL JUSTICE OF THE TAX.

When this decision was given, it was thought by most of the profession that the days of tax-fighting were numbered, and that the lower courts would at least so hold. But this had proven to be a mistake. In the estimation of a tax-fighter, every objection which was ever made affected the substantial justice of the tax, and every decision of the Supreme Court was in his favor. Take the objections relied on in this contest. It is said that the entire tax levy of the city was void, because no ordinance making an appropriation was passed. How was this made out? The insertion of the word "common" in the enacting clause instead of "city" involved great constitutional questions,—the life, the liberty, and the property of the entire people of the State. It was also maintained that the ordinance was not published. Was it not published in the columns of the *Inter-Ocean*? That was all the law required; it did not require its publication separate from the proceedings of the Council. Then it was claimed that the application for judgment, printed in the *Journal*, was not published. It was only printed on some paper, and not furnished the regular subscribers. He characterized the attempt of the objectors to establish this as a farce. Alluding to the points made by the objectors as to the want of authority on the part of the Council to appropriate money for the entertainment of official visitors, for school purposes, and to pay the City Assessor, Tax Commissioner, etc., and to raise money to pay interest on the funded debt, or temporary loans, he said these objections were made with great gravity, and were urged with great solemnity. The Court sat unmoved, and day after day was consumed in discussing them. The Constitution was overhauled, the Revised Statutes read through, together with the city charter and city ordinances; one-half the city officers were called into Court and questioned upon every conceivable subject, and the Court, with the patience and indulgence of Job, allowed it. Things were being conducted in the Oriental style. Time was nothing. Allah was great, and great was the tax-fighter.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

London, Aug. 1.—A case which has been before the Courts here for over a week, and excited great interest, was decided to-day. The proprietors of the Revere House were charged with selling lager beer after hours Saturday night, it being an intoxicating liquor. Defendants did not deny the charge, but held that lager beer did not come under the statute. An analytical chemist employed to test the beverage stated that it contained 2½ to 3 per cent of alcohol, while ales contain from 6 to 9 per cent, and common beer 6 to 7 per cent. The Judge decided it was a spirituous liquor, and came within the statute, but, as this was a test case, he would impose the smallest possible fine, viz., $20 without costs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of "Emancipation Day" was celebrated by the negro population of Canada in a becoming manner in various parts of the Province to-day, especially in Buxton, London, St. Catharines, and Hamilton, a number of Torontonians having left for the latter place last evening to participate in the festivities of the day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The first session of the Fourth Congress of the Canadian Labor Union assembled here to-day. A large representation of delegates was present. A. F. Jury was appointed Chairman. He hoped that the result of the Congress would be to assist in the solution of the rightful position of the workingman. Important matters were decided, and a Committee on Credentials appointed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE—A THREE-fourths interest or the whole of a first-class agricultural-machinery business in one of the best inland business towns in Northeastern Iowa, established in 1867; large and lucrative trade in an old-settled and rich neighborhood. A big chance for a man with $5,000 to $6,000 capital. Also, a fine 2-story 11-room dwelling and four lots in same town. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address Z, Dyersville, Ia.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL-PAYING manufacturing business for sale; centrally located, with grounds and buildings, all unincumbered. Money has been, and still is, being made, but the present proprietors desire to retire, for which satisfactory reasons can be given. Terms, $15,000 cash, balance on time secured. For particulars apply to J. BLOCKI, 20 Market-st.

A FIRST-CLASS LAGER-BEER AND SAMPLE-room for sale. Inquire at 186½ South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise that will invoice upwards of $15,000, with a trade of $55,000 a year, in one of the best business points in Western Illinois; reason for selling, a desire to engage in other business. For any information address A. B. WEBB, care Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$5,000—THE LARGEST PLANING-mill in the city; all the machinery in first-class order, with buildings (machinery and building cost $30,000); everything complete for $5,000, and clear. Parties want money and will sell at these figures if taken at once. This is the finest business chance offered in the West. Call and look at it. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN NELSON, ILL., on C. & N. W. R. R., one grain elevator, town lot, three-ton scales, coal-house, and small stock of groceries, for stock of goods, lumber yard, or farm; will pay some cash. For particulars call or write to WM. H. WALTER, Rock Falls, Ill., or T. G. FUNK, Victor, Ia.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A VAriety store and circulating library. House to rent. Apply at 957 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A WELL-established dry-goods business in one of the best towns in Iowa. Address Lock-Box 3, Tipton, Ia.

FLORENCE HOTEL, SANGAMON AND RANdolph-sts.—My house is full of boarders; will rent to a responsible party who wants business.

ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING MEAT-MARKETS IN the city for sale. Average cash receipts, $60 per day. Address G 26, Tribune office.

PART INTEREST IN VERY PROFITABLE MOnopoly can be had by A 1 party. Address, with references, H 63, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $800 stock, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS, LONG-ESTABlished, well-located, and paying cigar store at a fair bonus. Price, $600. Address C 21, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $900 stock, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

$400 BUYS ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A business that will bear the closest investigation. More help is wanted; and if you want to grasp a golden opportunity call at once on WILLIAMS, Room 2, 149 East Monroe-st.

MUSICAL.

A SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANO, 7-OCTAVE, price $75; in order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos to rent and for sale on easy terms, at bottom prices. Best bargains in the city. N. GOULD & SON, 248 State-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, with overstrung bass, agraffe French action, all latest improvements, handsome case, serpentine plynth, extra moldings; cost $500; price, $300. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE AND upright pianos 30 years established. 75 first premiums. 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

I WILL OFFER UNTIL SOLD SECOND-HAND pianos as follows:

1	7-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	$200
1	7⅓-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	250
1	Concert Grand	500
1	7¼-octave Marshall & Wendall	125
1	7-octave Emerson	140
1	7-octave Edwards & Son	120
1	6-octave Gilbert	50
1	6½-octave Stodard	180

Also a large assortment of Organs at prices ranging from $50 to $100. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

OUR STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW PIANOS IS AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WEST. OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. Recent cash purchases enable us to offer some unusual bargains in pianos from the leading factories throughout the country. R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

$60 WILL BUY A BURDETT ORGAN IN PERfect order, taken in exchange for a piano. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND pianoforte, with stool and cover. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$225 BUYS ELEGANT NEW FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano, on easy monthly payment; or will rent for $7 per month, with privilege of purchasing. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE brick house corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av.; $12 per month, large 2-story frame No. 30 Harvard-st., with large grounds. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV., 10 rooms, all painted, calcimined, etc., in perfect order. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—A NEW OCTAGON FRONT, $45; TWO-story and basement brick, $35; brick basement 11-room house, $37.50; 8-room brick, $20. Houses have all conveniences; desirably and conveniently located, near Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE—A two-story and basement marble-front house on Calumet-av., with barn for two horses; rent, $50 per month. The house was furnished new recently; everything about the same is fine, and will be sold cheap if application is made at once. Address 188, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; genteel neighborhood; rent very low. C. S. WALKER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 12 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS, OR gents and wife; $2.50 to $5 per week. New marble front, 416 South State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 TO $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 394 New Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, Room [illegible].

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ELEGANTLY furnished. Thompson House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AT 208 NORTH Clark. Apply to T. T. GATT, 65 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FIRST AND second story rooms with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., at 835 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—470 AND 472 WABASH-AV., TO GENtlement, without board, nicely-furnished front rooms; also, single room; hot and cold water and bath. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with bath-room and clothes-presses. Rent low. 198 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN SUITE—20 NICELY furnished, cool, airy, well-lighted rooms, at 376 State-st; transients taken. Mrs. POTTER.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms; best location in the city and lowest rents; at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, convenient to the business centre, 137 Michigan-st., North Side. Rent, $12 per month.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at Clinton House, 196 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS IN front or rear. 168 South Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 161 STATE-ST. INQUIRE IN the store between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 to 12 rooms, South Side, small family, no children, best security; would board owner. M 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED small house or cottage in pleasant location on South Side. Address H 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF house, or rooms, suitable for housekeeping, east of Wabash-av. and south of Twenty-second-st. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE with four or more rooms, rent to be taken in board. Call on HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING TILL MAY, by an American teacher, with highest testimonials, and pay wholly or partly by instruction in languages, English branches or music. I 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side by careful family; rent moderate. Address C, 15 Palmer House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED OFFICE vicinity of Chamber of Commerce; will not pay over $25 per month; permanent and responsible tenants if suited. Address 612, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE FOR SALE cheap; also all sizes engines of our make at WELLS' engine works, 116 South Clinton-st., corner Monroe.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADison-st.:

$10,000 each—Nos. 9 and 11 Park-av., octagon brown stone fronts, with barns, and lots 22x140; $1,500 down.

$7,500 each—Two elegant octagon-front brick dwellings and lots, south fronts on Ontario-st., near Dearborn.

$7,500—Octagon stone front and lot on Dearborn-st., east front, near Erie-st. A decided bargain.

$6,000 each—Three octagon brick dwellings, 3-story and basement, south front on Division-st., near State; new.

$4,800 each—Six octagon-front brick dwellings and lots on Jackson-st., east of Leavitt; easy terms.

FRAMED DWELLINGS AND LOTS.

$4,000—Ten-room dwelling, and lot 26x130, on Green-st., between Monroe and Adams; terms easy.

$5,500—Ten-room dwelling, and lot 30x130, on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.; very cheap.

$4,500—No. 1659 Wabash-av., east front, lot 25x180, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; look at it; it is very cheap.

$1,250—Seven-room cottage, barn, and lot 22x124, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court, between Western-av. and railroad; a decided bargain.

$1,250—Good cottage, and lot 28x100, on northwest corner Taylor and Cypress-sts., with a good barn; improvements cost $1,500.

VACANT LOTS.

$1,600 cash—Lot 25x130, clear, on Thirty-sixth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

$80 per foot—Lot 30x100, on southwest corner of Erie and Market-sts.

$6,500—Lot 25x85, on Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn, south front. There is framed building on it that rents for $25 per month. This is in half-block of new Custom-House and two blocks of the Palmer House, and is offered at just one-third its value. Where are our moneyed men?

T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100,000—BLOCK OF 9 STORES AND ground, in heart of city, now rented at $12,500, and leases run two years yet, to the best of tenants; to moneyed men, this is some of the finest business property in Chicago; for an investment there is no better offered. Call and get particulars; it is a decided bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BY THE OWNER—Lot, 50x183 feet, on Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Address B, 87 to 83 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CITY, SUBURBAN, and country property, improved and vacant. E. L. CAULFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—55 FEET PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twentieth-st.; 41 or 50 feet Michigan-av., north of Twenty-third-st.; on 5, or 10 years' time, at a low price. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE HOUSE 291 CALUmet-av. with 80 feet of ground and large barn in rear. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM M. DEE, corner Franklin and Quincy-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots. The finest suburb of Chicago. Prices and terms to suit anybody. Ten cents fare. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; near depots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COSY, 2-STORY NEW HOUSE, NEWly furnished, large lawn, lake water, &c.; $4,600, easy terms; one block from Depot, Normal School, Englewood. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$60 PER ACRE, 240-ACRE FARM, 1 mile southeast of Willow Springs station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Court-House in Chicago, large framed dwelling, 2-story and basement, barn and granary, 100 acres timber, large, good orchard, lasting water, 80 acres fine meadow, balance under plow, land the very best, black soil and rolling, one of the best farms in Cook County; $2,500 down, balance very easy; crops and all go with farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, etc., without regard to cost, to close out stock. 10 and 12 East Washington-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TURNOUT CONSISTing of one Brewster, N. Y., side-bar top-buggy, nearly as good as new; horse very stylish, 6 years of age, very good looking, and has trotted in 2:40, warranted sound and kind in every respect, and fears nothing, and to be sold at a sacrifice and a trial of seven days given. No horse-jockey need apply. Sold for no fault only on account of the death of owner. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HORSES; WEIGHT 2,600 pounds, price $225; 1 dapple-gray carriage horse, 5 years old, price $130; 2 bay horses, 5 years old, good drivers, price $100 each; 1 medium-sized mare, price $45; 2 three-spring wagons, price $25. These horses are all sound, and a week's trial given. All must be sold this week. At 346 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, CHOICE of 3 good sound horses, fit for wagon or buggy, for $70, and 3 small, gentle ponies for $35 each, and 3 fine business buggies and harness at almost any price. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., a block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DRIVING BEAST AT Crossman's, 414 Randolph-st. Owner wants to go out of town to-night. Buggy and harness also if wanted.

I WANT TO RENT OR BUY A HORSE AND light wagon by the week or month. Address F 82, Tribune office.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE NEW AND SECONDhand buggies and carriages, open and top, at fair prices. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—TO HIRE—TWO GOOD-SIZED HORSES, harness, and light wagon; light work and best of care. Inquire at soap factory, 33 Lydia-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT 10-PASSENGER OMNIBUS cheap for cash, one that has not been used much. Address, with price and particulars, Grinnell House, Grinnell, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

A PARTY HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the process of coloring and reworking butter, and the manufacture of coloring, would like an opening for business at this or some other point. G 16, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract. Article sold. Houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

FURNACES WANTED—THREE NEW OR SECOND hand, medium size; must be in good order. Address M 56, Tribune office.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, TRAVELING bags, hand bags, etc., etc. Stock of a trunk store bought at a sacrifice, for sale at a large discount from regular prices. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PATENTED article of merit, either wood or iron, or will manufacture on royalty; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG STORE—I WANT TO BUY OUT a drug store. Anyone desiring to sell their stock and fixtures at a bargain will address DRUGGIST, 277 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES PRIVATE lessons in dancing by a lady who can furnish music; terms liberal. Address, stating where lessons can be given, B 46, Tribune office.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE EXPRESSmen who removed furniture from 520 Wabash-av. last Monday. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WELL POSTED IN THE grocery business (family trade), one having a good business location in view and a cash capital of $1,000 or $2,000, will find a partner with equal amount who means business, honorable and upright, and desirous of going into business; best of references furnished and required. Address H 43, Tribune office, for two days, stating where interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A first-class established liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100, TO TAKE financial charge of first-class dining-room; no rent to pay; have plenty of first-class paying boarders. Address H 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN A SMALL hotel, in one of the best locations in the city, to enlarge house for increase of business. It will pay to investigate. Address C 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, A SOBER, active, reliable man, willing to work, will find a rare chance to make money. 117 North Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST MARKET ON the West Side. I am doing a good paying business. Address B 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business that will pay largely. Will take inside real estate, incumbered or clear. Address M 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE, CHEAP LOTS AT NORwood, clear, for a good farm near Chicago. REA & COATES, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE CARRIAGE TEAM, HALF price, for hard coal. Address F 72, Tribune office.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND OTHERS—I want to exchange painting and calcimining, or varnish, for furniture. Address I 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE IN GALESBURG, ILL., and Indianapolis, Ind., for Chicago residence. City lot for Englewood house, clear. Good city residences for good acres. Have large list of good exchanges. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE OR buggy for a piano. Address F 62, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. WE ARE CLOSING OUT PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SUITS, OTHER FURNITURE, AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesrooms, 383 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

MERCHANDISE AND FURNITURE STORED AT my warehouse, on East Washington-st. Money advanced on goods. Address THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for $5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVERNA, Post-Office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY, A bill clerk familiar with the business and accurate. Address G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, WHO thoroughly understands keeping grain books, storage, etc., of strictly temperate habits. Apply at once. O. H. ROCHE & CO., 126 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A CUSTOM TAILOR, WHO UNDERstands cutting also, to go in the country. Inquire at SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO.'S, corner Franklin and Monroe-sts., at 9 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS old, in a retail market; must have some experience in cutting meats, and furnish best of references as to honesty and character. Address, stating salary expected, I 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLOORMAN HORSESHOER. CORner Paulina and Twenty-second-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD, SAW-MILL, FARM, and quarry hands; wages $1.75 per day; free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, Michigan, and Missouri; 50 quarrymen, $1.75 per day; 10 saw-mill hands, and 20 farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL HANDS TO GO TO-day, 200 for railroad, $1.50 to $1.75 per day, free fare; 5 for farm; 15 coal-miners. E. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 50 RAILROAD laborers, 150 for gravel train, 20 section hands, 25 saw-mill hands; free fare; also farm hands. 260 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan, $1.50 per day; 200 on repairs, $1.25 and $1.50 per day; 40 more teams, $3.50 per day; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL "WIDEAWAKE" can-openers, family scissors sharpeners, fans, and many new fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—GOLD—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND sell to the grocery trade in every State a new invention; exclusive territory given; circulars sent free; sample by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN A. F. AND A. M. MASON, GOOD salesman, to take charge of a business out of the city; permanent employment. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS; new article; nothing like it or equal to it in the world. Room 11, 47 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY OF 17, LIVING AT home and having a fair education. Apply to DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TEAMS FOR HAULing coal at KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S yard, corner Grove and Nineteenth-sts. Can furnish carts to good men that have horses. Call at office, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN ACCUSTOMED TO horses and farm-work. Wages $15 per month and board. Room 2, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing agent for a first-class sewing-machine; none but those of experience need answer. Address G 83, Tribune office, with reference.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, and for general housework. Norwegian or German preferred. 139 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework to go to Englewood; good wages paid. Apply at No. 4 State-st., corner South Water. C. H. VEHMEYER.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call for two days at 758 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call for two or three days at 182 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVian girl to do general housework in a small family. 1264 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TIDY GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; good references required and good wages paid. 1094 Indiana-av.

WANTED—WILL GIVE A GOOD HOME TO A REspectable girl who will assist me with housework; only three in family; references must be first-class. Bellevue-av., third door north of Forty-third-st.

WANTED—AT 177 MONROE-ST., TWO GOOD girls for kitchen; one must be able to do chamber-work also. BURNHAM & RATHBUN.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family. 115 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL. CALL at 24 North Ashland-av. Wednesday. No Irish.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE COMPETENT AND willing to do the entire housework for a family of five, the other to take care of children and make herself generally useful when required. Apply at 611 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; good wages for the right person. Call at once. 505 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 440 WEST Washington-st. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best of city references.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL TO WASH AND iron and do meat cooking. 105 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK AT THE Clinton House, 196 East Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 20 DEPUYSTER-st., two girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; no Irish.

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL TO GO IN THE country; one that understands general housework and is willing to work for good wages; must understand milk and butter. Call to-day at 204 South Desplaines-st., from 8 to 1 p. m.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO SECond work and take care of baby; must have good references. Apply to 735 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEALTHY, WET NURSE. Call at the residence of Dr. S. P. HEDGES, 414 Centre-st., near Clark. Office hours: 8 to 10, 1 to 2, and 6 to 7.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 BALLET LADIES FOR A FIRST-class theatre. Apply at Western Dramatic Agency, 117 Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A LADY SOLICITOR FOR CITY; good address and energy required; salary $10 per week and commissions. Business repectable, pleasant, and profitable. Address C 31, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MY PREMISES, JULY 31, A BAY horse. Inquire at 1026 Michigan-av., pay charges, and take him away.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Thirty-first and Twenty-second-sts., a black silk fan, with feathers and chatelain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 88 Madison-st.

LOST—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-av., a child's gold neck-chain. The finder will please return to JACOBUS' drug-store, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JULY 30, ON WEST MADIson-st., between railroad and Central Park, a pocket-book containing papers of no value except to the owner. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 588 Warren-av.

STRAYED—AUGUST 1, ABOUT 8:30 P. M., FROM corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., small bay mare and square box top buggy. Please return to Morris' Sixteenth-st. stable, and receive reward.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE EXPRESSmen who removed furniture from 520 Wabash-av. last Monday. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

$10 FOR THE THREE PAIR OF PANTS TAKEN from the yard of 224 West Washington-st. No questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARD FOR LADIES OR gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished front room to rent with board; also back-room at moderate rates; references required.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-st.—Suite of rooms on parlor floor; also a single room, with board. References.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished with board at moderate terms; east front.

West Side.

80 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND room at $6 per week.

277 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at moderate rates.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, nicely furnished front and hall-room, on second floor; also front and back parlor on first floor; terms reasonable.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, $6 to $8 per week; day board, $4.50.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, etc., for residents of any State, without publicity. Affidavit sufficient proof. No charge unless successful. "Law and Divorce Agency," Box 248, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Legal everywhere. Affidavits sufficient proof. Residence immaterial. Fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE CAN SUPPLY CANVASsers and street salesmen with goods that will sell these hard times. RICHARDS M'F'G. CO., 98 Ashland Block.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR AN INvention needed by every lady. Sample sent upon receipt of 25 cents. You can sell them to your immediate friends. Address W. B. ROTH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE MATERIAL IN FRAME BUILDing corner VanBuren and Clinton-sts.; to be removed at once. Apply to W. A. HUTCHINGS, 86 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

APPLETONS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA—16 ENCYCLOPÆDIA, 8 annuals, 24 volumes; sheep; published at $144; will take $50; a big bargain; must have money. Address C 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN POSSESSing first-class business qualifications desires a position; would invest from $2,000 to $2,500 in a business that will prove to be safe and profitable, either as partner or with a view to such; none but genuine parties need apply; references first-class. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF years, education, and integrity. Cashiership with business house, or any position requiring judgment and reliability. Permanency more than salary desired. Abundant references can be given. Address I 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN THE RETAIL grocery business, North Side preferred; speak German and English; can give best of references. Please address GEO. FISCHER, Jr., 45 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A store or saloon. Address A. CLAUSEN, P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) who has three years' experience in the drug business; no objection to going into the country. Call or address LOUIS GOESCHEL, 186 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL house or business office by a boy of 16, who would make himself useful; is a fair penman, has knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping, and has been three years in law office. A permanent position more important than salary. Address A T H, 908 Michigan-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter; capable of conducting a merchant tailoring establishment; no objection to country. Address E 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS plumber, married, in a country town; 12 years' experience; wages not so much an object as steady work. Address PLUMBER, 219 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, GOOD barber. Address JOHN SMITH, 52 Joseph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman and to do general work about the house, yard, or garden; know how to take care of fine rig; best of city references given. Address G 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE to work in city and country; the wife understands housework and will make herself generally useful. Address M 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHERE SHE can work three or four days in the week, or would wash and iron by the day. Call at 421 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A RESPECTable girl, in a first-class private family, or will do general housework. Call or address, for two days at 84 Nebraska-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Apply at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing and ironing; good baker; has just come from New York. Apply at 165 Kingsbury-st., near Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small family or to take care of children in a private family. Please call for two days at 25 Bowery-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or cooking in a first-class private family in city. Please call at 1045 South Dearborn-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family; best of references given. Call for three days at 525 Larrabee-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do second work in a private family; she is a competent waitress and chambermaid; references given if required. Call or address, for two days, 1045 Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR SECOND work or general housework. Call at or address 113 Hickory-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a small family; West Side preferred. Address 66 West Twenty-second-st. Miss M. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do housework in a small family. Apply at 38 Temple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as cook or to do general housework. Please call or address H L, northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE SWEDE girl, to cook or do general housework in a small family. Best references given. Please call at 136 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; has good reference. Call at 74 East Adams-st. Send no postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 256 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO mind children; she is a good seamstress. Call in the morning. 256 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family. References. 60 State-st. (Baker's).

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; no objection to go short distance in the country. Call at the rear of 335 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl, or would do second work, city or country. References. 60 State-st. (Baker's).

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Good reference. 243 North Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse or to do light housework. Call for two days at 30½ Silver-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. Apply at 148 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family. Please call and address 202 Michigan-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE, competent German girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, one to do second work in American family; references given by last employer. Apply at 1049 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work and sewing. Call for two days at 1065 Michigan-av. No cards.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN American family and to do second-work. Reference if required. Call for two days at 173 West Van Buren-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BAKER'S GREAT Northwestern Female Employment-Offices, patronized by all first-class families and servants. 416 Wabash-av., and 60 State-st., northwest corner of Randolph. Girls of all nations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, Scandinavian, and other nationalities, with satisfactory references, can be supplied at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WANTS a position immediately as copyist, corresponding secretary, or as amanuensis; or would like to go into some family as amanuensis or companion to an invalid lady or literary. Can copy rapidly from dictation. Is not particular about wages, but more especially about a good home. No objection to leave the city. Address M K, care of Miss Eliza Bowman, Matron Home for the Friendless.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT woman to mind a lone lady, housekeeper, or mind a baby; good reference. Call at 292 South Peoria-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from $1,000 to $10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE, DIAmonds, fixtures, furniture, merchandise, or any good collaterals. W. V. BARR, Room 61, 162 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $25,000 at 7 and 7½ per cent; in sums of $2,000 to $5,000 at 8 per cent; in sums of $1,000 to $1,500, on city property, at 10 per cent upon acre property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT UNION TRUST COMPANY on city improved property in sums of $1,000 and upwards.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON DIAmonds, collaterals, furniture or other good securities. 151 Randolph-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON FARMS IN Illinois. Money on hand. E. SANFORD, Room 11, 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $3,000, AND $1,000, ON INSIDE city property for one, two, or three years. Description of property. E. LYON, 177 Centre-st.

7, 8, AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards on Chicago and Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 14, 153 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property; commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $1,000, $1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT TO loan on Hyde Park or city property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 $2,500, $2,000, OR OTHER SUMS TO loan at 8 per cent on improved property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON 5 YEARS; INTEREST 8 per cent on good property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF CHARLES GRISWOLD OR Charles Peters, who were East in 1873, would like to see the person who went East with them to Buffalo, they can do so by addressing C A D, care of Carrier 13, South Division Station.

PERSONAL—W. S.—I AM STILL AT THE SAME place; would like to see you to-night (Wednesday); don't fail to come. CARRIE.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN AND LADY WHO called at 365 Warren-av., Monday, for board, please call again.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES AND KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS SEWing-machines, new and second-hand, sold at less than regular prices, tucker and all attachments included; warranted 3 years. THOS. H. MARTIN, No. 260 Wabash-av.

50 MACHINES, LATE IMPROVED, EMBRACING every kind, for sale at less than one-half the usual price; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TENTS, CAMP-EQUIPAGE of all kinds, at the Government Goods Depot, 62 Randolph-st.

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Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, for $1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Tony Pastor's Troupe.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Gunmaker of Moscow." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

Exposition Building—Crystal Garden.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade Concert. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange yesterday greenbacks were quoted at 89⅛ to 89⅝ cents on the dollar.

The admission of Colorado as a State of the Union was yesterday proclaimed officially by President GRANT.

According to the official exhibit for Aug. 1, the reduction in the national debt during the month of July was $1,138,033.

At the municipal election in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, the Republicans elected their Mayor and an increased majority in the Council. There was a Republican gain of 500 votes.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts are in a bad way. They have nominated a full State ticket, and all but two of their candidates have declined. It would be well if the remainder would follow suit, and for once forego the folly of spoiling votes that might be used to better advantage.

The city and county authorities are at last in a fair way to come to a satisfactory understanding on the Court-House question. A conference of the Building Committee of the County Board and the Common Council yesterday developed hopeful indications of a speedy settlement of the matter of construction upon the only practical basis—that of leaving the entire work to the county, the city to pay a fair rental for its half of the building, and eventually to pay back the amount advanced by the county. This plan seems to have met with general favor among the conferrees, and is likely to be adopted without further unnecessary delay.

Police-Superintendent HICKEY has done a good work in cutting down the regular detective force by weeding out the rotten and worthless timber. The inefficiency of this branch of the Police Department has been a reproach of long standing, and the reductions made will result in a positive benefit to the force as well as in the saving of a useless expenditure. The same policy can be pursued throughout the Department with equally good effect, leaving the general efficiency of the force decidedly improved by the discharge of incompetent or unreliable members. In this way the reduction of pay may be made to fall less heavily upon the worthier policemen, while the working capacity of the force can be practically increased by the elimination of the undesirable element.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the Hamburg butchery was reached Monday, after a long and thorough examination. The verdict charges the crime of murder upon Gen. M. C. BUTLER, Col. A. P. BUTLER, PIERCE BUTLER, and the Rev. J. MEELING, and fifty-three other citizens of Aiken and Edgefield Counties, and also upon thirty citizens of Georgia. Warrants for the arrest of all the parties implicated by the verdict are in the hands of the Sheriff of Aiken County, and will be served at once, while Gov. CHAMBERLAIN will immediately issue a requisition upon the Governor of Georgia for the surrender of the thirty citizens of that State. The South Carolina State's Attorney has been directed to take charge of the prosecutions, which will doubtless be pushed without delay.

Judge BANGS was examined yesterday before the Committee on the Whisky Prosecutions. An attempt was made in the cross-examination by Mr. PLAISTED, of Maine, a Republican member of the Committee, to fasten upon ex-Secretary BRISTOW the responsibility for the immunity granted to the Chicago squealers, more especially in the case of REHM, but the attempt notably failed, it appearing that the question of immunity was left entirely to the discretion of Government counsel and the Court. Equally unsuccessful was the effort of the gentleman from Maine to show that the whisky prosecutions were manipulated in the interest of Mr. BRISTOW's nomination at Cincinnati. One thing, however, was quite clearly established by Judge BANGS' testimony, viz.: that in purchasing REHM's evidence the Government counsel paid a high price for an utterly worthless article.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday and moderately active. Mess pork closed 35c per brl lower, at $18.40 for August and $18.60 for September. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.90 for August and $11.00 for September. Meats were easier, at 7⅞c for boxed shoulders, 10c for do short ribs, and 10⅜c for do short clears. Lake freights were firmer, at 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10½ per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed ¾@1c lower, at 89c for August and 92¼c for September. Corn closed ⅛@⅜c lower, at 45⅛c for August and 45⅜c for September. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 30⅛c for August and 30c for September. Rye was firmer, at 55½c. Barley closed easier, at 69c for September and 67@67½c for October. Hogs were fairly active, at slightly easier prices. Sales were effected at $6.00@6.80 for inferior to extra—principally at $6.40@6.60. The cattle trade was dull, with prices weak and irregular. Sales at $2.00@5.05. Sheep were firm at $2.50@4.50. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,607,596 bu wheat, 984,479 bu corn, 149,611 bu oats, 73,030 bu rye, and 345,386 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $111.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

A curious confession of distrust of the Confederate majority of the House is made by the Committee on Ways and Means, which has decided to report a convenient resolution that both Houses shall adjourn next Monday. The resolution, however, will not be submitted to the House until Friday of this week, for the reason, as admitted by Mr. MORRISON, that the adoption of the resolution would open the door to the allowance of some $200,000,000 of Southern claims, which, under the suspension of the rules that obtains during the last ten days of a session, could be pushed through by a bare majority vote. That these claims would be pushed through in this manner no one doubts,—least of all the more cautious and prudent leaders, who well know the temper of the Confederates and their Northern allies, and who have taken this precaution to prevent the making a record which would lose to the Democracy the electoral vote of every Northern State.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, adopted July 20, calling for information as to the recent slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., the President yesterday submitted a letter containing inclosures of papers received by him, and also his letter to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN. In the latter document, now laid before the country for the first time, the President fully concurs in the views expressed by Gov. CHAMBERLAIN respecting his duty as Governor of the State to protect the lives of citizens and to secure their civil rights, and urges him to go forward fearlessly in the discharge of that duty in the present instance, giving assurance of the aid of the Federal Government to the extent that it may be lawfully and constitutionally rendered. The President uses plain language in treating the question of murder and terrorism in the South, characterizing the Hamburg affair as cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, and unprovoked, and declaring that Mississippi is to-day governed by officials chosen through fraud and violence such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Senator GORDON has reported a bill in the Senate looking to the establishment of a competent and non-partisan internal-revenue service. It is not likely that any action will be taken upon it at the present session of Congress; but the project, like all others honestly looking to a purification of the Government service, is worthy of respectful consideration. Gen. GORDON's plan provides that all appointments to the revenue service shall be in the lowest grades, viz.: Gaugers and Storekeepers, and that the higher grades—Supervisor, Collector, and Deputy-Collector—shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades; that both appointments and promotions shall be made upon the result of competitive examination before local Boards, consisting of two persons from the majority party and one from the minority party; that no applicant shall be refused examination because of adherence to any political party; that the examination shall be first as to moral character, and second as to intelligence and capacity; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to remove all Supervisors and all officers of lower grade in the Internal Revenue Department from office for incompetency, for neglect of official duties, for malfeasance in office, for paying money for political purposes, or for using official influence for the same, but not without such cause. This is a brief outline of the bill, giving its most essential features. Its spirit is undoubtedly commendable, as in the right direction, and the constitutional provision on the appointing power vests in Congress the authority to regulate the manner of selecting the incumbents of the subordinate places in the Government service. But it may well be doubted whether the plan would be as efficient as the projector evidently anticipates, though an improvement upon the present system. The character of the revenue service would depend at last upon the President, who would have the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who would in turn be able to render the scheme operative or inoperative according to their inclinations.

In one word, the character of the civil service, first and last, depends upon the President, and no scheme of reform is comprehensive and intelligent that does not begin with the President, and first remove him from the temptation of partisan and personal influences. The very basis of reforming the civil service, then, is a constitutional amendment making the President ineligible for re-election, and extending his term to six or seven years. A seven-years' term would be better on some accounts than a six-years' term, as one-half the time the election of President would occur in a year when Congressmen would not be chosen, and it would thus give the people freer scope for shaping their national issues. No man elected to the highest office in the nation, and confronted with the impossibility of extending the term of his power, would be tempted to use the patronage of the Government in any other way than that which would contribute to the benefit of the Government and the good name of his Administration. On the other hand, there are few men who could resist the temptation of wielding the enormous influence and patronage under their control in the interest of an extension of their own official terms. Such has been the sum of our experience thus far, and it is certain that no scheme of promotion on competitive examination will prove efficient to prevent the partisan or personal use of the Government patronage so long as the President exercises control at the last over the appointment and dismissal of the heads of departments, and is governed by partisan or personal considerations.

Mr. HAYES, the Republican candidate for President, is the most straight-forward and practical civil-service reformer of the present day. He does not propose to wait for a constitutional amendment. He proposes to pledge himself in advance, as he has done in his letter of acceptance, that he will serve but one term, and to assist by every means in his power to secure this permanent change in our system, which is the basis for the remodeling of our entire civil service. He begins at the beginning, and assures reform by placing himself outside of every temptation to succumb to mere personal or party influences in the disposition of the offices. His administration, then, will afford the long-desired opportunity for a thorough remodeling of the American civil service, beginning with the constitutional amendment providing for the ineligibility of the President for re-election, and followed up by the proper legislation for unpartisan appointments, competitive examination, and promotion for long service and faithful competence. The inauguration of this reform, which is rendered certain by the terms of Mr. HAYES' pledge, is one of the most powerful reasons for supporting him, and his own declaration should be supplemented by the nomination of Republicans for Congress who will enter heartily into the project.

Senator GORDON's plan for remodeling the revenue service would, we do not doubt, be a valuable part of a general system of appointments based on scientific principles, but by itself it would be partial and unsatisfactory, and we question very much whether it would be productive of the good result which he evidently hopes for it. It will be much better to defer action on the details of the work until the foundation shall be laid, without which no part of the superstructure can stand. It is not the revenue service alone, but the entire civil service of the Government, that should be made to conform to the main doctrines which Senator GORDON's plan advances, and this can only be brought about by reforming the head first and the body after. If Senator GORDON is earnestly devoted to the cause of civil-service reform, he cannot do better than read Gov. HAYES' letter of acceptance very carefully, and then go to his Southern friends and advise them candidly that the best interests of the country demand HAYES' election.

BELKNAP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The result of the BELKNAP impeachment trial is not different from what has been expected for some time. It has been evident for several days that the Senators who originally voted that there was no jurisdiction in his case (since he had voluntarily abandoned the position from which conviction by impeachment would have removed him) would, on the same ground, refuse to vote for his conviction, and that thus there would not be a two-thirds vote to convict him. It was a nice question of moral right and wrong for each Senator to determine for himself. Jurisdiction was asserted by a mere majority vote, but it required two-thirds to convict. Twenty-three of the Senators voting against conviction explained that they did so because they believed they had no right to convict since the Senate had no jurisdiction in the case. One of them—EATON of Connecticut—is a Democrat, and he was the only Democrat who seemed to be restrained by this delicate question. Only two Senators out of the entire sixty voting—CONOVER of Florida and WRIGHT of Iowa—voted to acquit him because they believed the charges had not been sustained. While, therefore, the vote is recorded as 35 in favor of conviction and 25 against, it stands really 58 to 2 on the question of his guilt, and he comes out of the trial as thoroughly disgraced as if no question of jurisdiction had been raised.

The only penalties attached to conviction on impeachment are removal from office and disability from holding office in the future. One of these BELKNAP imposed upon himself when he resigned so hastily after his vicious practices had been disclosed by MARSH's testimony before the Congressional Committee. By thus resigning he technically escaped the other penalty, though practically he will not be able to avoid it. He is evidently through with public life. No party now in existence or that may ever be organized will contemplate for a moment confiding any public trust, however small, to the keeping of a man convicted before the world of selling the offices at his disposal while Secretary of War. The real penalty which he must suffer throughout his entire life is the disgrace which attaches to his offense, and this is fixed indelibly upon him by the vote in the United States Senate after a full and fair trial, where his conviction would have been all but unanimous if there had been no dispute as to jurisdiction. BELKNAP is also under indictment in Washington for accepting bribes, and his prosecution in the Courts should be earnest and diligent. We hope the result may prove that the laws of the United States are adequate to the punishment of bribe-takers as common felons are punished; for it is in this way, rather than by long and tedious process of impeachment with sentimental penalties, that official corruption can best be made odious.

THE PAY OF CITY EMPLOYES.

We are informed that all the money due city employes for services rendered prior to April 1, when the new fiscal year began, has been paid over out of the tax-collections of the year 1875. Having done this, the City Government has no authority to use the money now in the City Treasury which has been received from the tax-collections of 1875 for the payment of services rendered or claims accruing within the appropriations for the current fiscal year. This will explain the apparent injustice of allowing the employes to wait for money actually due them while there are funds in the City Treasury. The officers of the city are inhibited from using the tax-collections of previous years for the expenses of the current year, so long as debts remain from previous years, as the Circuit Court, in defining the character of the city certificates, held that they were payable out of the tax-levy of the year in which they were issued. Having paid the employes first as far as there was authority, and up to the end of the last fiscal year, the only lawful disposition of the money now in the City Treasury and coming from the County Treasurer is to apply it on a reduction of the outstanding indebtedness in its various forms, viz.: Money due on old contracts, money due to the several special funds, from which it should never have been borrowed, and money due on the outstanding certificates of indebtedness. This is the use, we understand, that is being made of it.

There is only one source, therefore, from which the money can be lawfully obtained to pay the city employes for their services since April 1, and this is from the sale of the Treasury warrants now offered by the Comptroller, and drawn against the tax-levy of the present year. At the same time it is unfair and unjust to discharge men from the employ of the city, as required by the recent ordinance reducing expenses, and not pay them the three or four months' wages due them at the time of their dismissal. If the people of Chicago desire, then, to have the retrenchment begin at once, and without such palpable injustice to the city employes as will occasion popular indignation, they will come forward and advance the money on the city revenue warrants of 1876. The payment of these warrants as they fall due has been rendered absolutely secure by a series of safeguards: (1) There is no authority to issue them in excess of 75 per cent of the tax-levy pledged for their redemption; (2) They are receivable, principal and interest, in payment of the taxes of 1876; and (3) the Council at its last meeting adopted a solemn pledge that these warrants shall be redeemed out of the first moneys collected from the tax-levy of 1876. If persons having idle money will not advance it at 8 per cent interest on such security as this, then it will indeed become necessary to abandon the City Government.

The Comptroller and Finance Committee are considerably encouraged, we understand, that they will now be able to pay off the discharged employes and begin making reductions on the amounts due those who remain in the employ of the city. It is expected that certain capitalists will advance $200,000 on Treasury-warrants by next Saturday, and this sum, along with that which has already been realized from previous sales, will be sufficient to pay off in full all the discharged employes, and cancel the entire pay-roll for April. If the entire million authorized so far shall be promptly taken, it will enable the payment of all employes up to July 1, if not longer, and a considerable relief will thus be afforded to a large class of people who have been actually suffering for want of money due them from the city.

THE TAX OBJECTIONS.

Having disposed of a large number of small-fry cases of objections to the tax-levy of 1875, the main counsel for the objectors on Monday informed the Court that he had a great contempt for objections founded on mere technicalities, and then stated as substantial objections to requiring property to pay taxes the following reasons:

1. That the ordinance of the city recited that it was enacted by the "Common" Council instead of the "City" Council.
2. That the ordinance never took effect.
3. That the whole ordinance is void because it contains an appropriation to pay interest on a debt which was unlawful.

Other objections were to the effect that the whole Revenue law of the State was unconstitutional; that the valuation of property in this county was void because of the additions made by the Board of Equalization; that the appropriation ordinance was void because not published thirty days; that it was void because the city had no authority to appropriate money for school purposes.

The objections that the city had no legal authority to make appropriations for school purposes, and that it had no authority to make an appropriation to pay interest on temporary loans, are the only ones which are directed against the taxes; the others rest purely on technicalities, and the gentlemen who object to paying taxes because the ordinance describes the Council as "Common" instead of "City," claim to be ranked in history with JOHN HANCOCK, HAMPDEN, OLIVER CROMWELL, and GEORGE WASHINGTON!

The objection that the city has no power to appropriate money for public schools is hardly worth dignifying as a substantial reason; and the other, that the city has no authority to appropriate money to pay interest on a temporary loan, is intended, of course, to raise the validity of any and all temporary loans. Considering the fact that temporary loans have been made necessary because of the failure of these persons to pay their taxes when due, the objection, assuming that it has any legal substance, comes with bad grace from the class of men whose object in all these proceedings is to compel others to pay their taxes, and to dead-beat upon the community. The Courts have an acquaintance with this class of persons, and when these men with their paltry technicalities go to the Supreme Court, they may expect to have that body repeat to them the following remarks, made less than half a year ago to another batch of tax-fighters under similar circumstances:

> All of the objections in this case are merely technical and devoid of merit. There is no pretense that the property of objectors is not liable to be taxed, nor that they are unfairly or unlawfully assessed; nor do they claim that a greater rate is imposed upon them than upon other citizens of the district, nor that the amount levied is not indispensable to the County and Township Governments, the keeping of roads and bridges in repair, and for the maintenance of schools and the preservation of order. These are not only legal but indispensable purposes, and no just reason is seen why the objectors should not pay their fair and just proportion of these burdens, so far as they are imposed upon the property in the municipality in which they reside. It would not be altogether fair to suppose they desired to escape these burdens when enjoying all the benefits derived from their expenditures, and to unjustly impose them on others who enjoy no more, if so much, of the benefits flowing from the maintenance of these institutions.

This is the language of our own Supreme Court, and its applicability to the objectors who are now fighting their taxes in the County Court is obvious.

SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER PANIC?

The movement of the banks to reduce their circulation continues. THE TRIBUNE recently gave a statement by the Comptroller of the Currency showing that between the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, and July 1 last, the large amount of $48,453,641 of circulation has been retired. The sale of bonds by the banks and the depositing of greenbacks with the Treasury to redeem National Bank notes goes on, and is making a large inroad on the currency of the country. No scarcity of currency is felt as a result. Millions of dollars of greenbacks in excess of the reserves required by law are heaped up in bank vaults in Chicago and in other financial centres in the country. Not only is capital accumulating in Chicago, New York, Boston, and other cities, so that the financial columns of the papers are filled with complaints of "the surplus of loanable funds," but money—currency—is being piled up as well. When the legal-tenders were sent flying through the air, in the second year of the War, their effect was to raise the prices of commodities one after another. This was inflation. But the inflation, as inflation usually does, burst. We had the panic, and the succeeding, and not yet ended, financial crisis. Prices began to fall, and have been declining steadily ever since. An interesting fact of currency is that inflations, once resorted to, produce a regular series of speculation, rise in prices, panics, fall in prices, accumulation of capital, and then a recurrence of the same series from speculation to another breakdown. We have apparently now arrived at a point in the history of our currency where, were no other causes to interfere, we should see the capital and currency now accumulating overflow into speculation and so on to another panic. But other causes have interfered. The question of resumption is being discussed in a way that promises a speedy reappearance of the genuine American coin in circulation, and the banks have inaugurated the considerable reduction of circulation to which we have alluded. A redemption of the greenback in specie would fundamentally change the conditions of our currency question. The hoards of paper money that now find no employment would be replaced with silver that alone is the true international money, and the value of silver throughout the world would be appreciated by this very process. The silver dollar would prove an easy step between the greenback and the gold standard, if the people subsequently decided to adopt that metal as the legal-tender. The internal effects on the currency of this country would not be less important. Unless specie is substituted for the superfluous and intrinsically valueless greenback, we must expect to see the inevitable circle of cause and effect completed in our inflated currency. The present stagnation will be succeeded by a general movement to invest the paper in something that has value, and we will again be afloat on the flood-tide of rising prices and gay times. But the glow will be the glow of fever, the prosperity the hollow mockery of speculation, and the end another crash. It must not be expected that the retirement of bank circulation will prevent this. The banks are notoriously selling their bonds because they are high, not to get rid of circulation. And, although $48,453,641 is a large sum to withdraw, it took two years to do it, and evidently that is not a remedial process rapid enough to affect the swollen volume of our irredeemable currency. Some other means must be used for that purpose. What it is we have indicated above and elsewhere, and we regard it as the precaution that alone will save the country from another panic.

> But THE TRIBUNE knows very well that to raise a constitutional objection is simply absurd at this late day, and that the iron and wool interests, among others, which are now at a very low ebb, would be absolutely destroyed if all protection were removed.—*Evening Journal.*

The iron interest is depressed in all iron-making countries at the present time; but our manufacturers are able to fill Canadian orders for iron and steel in competition with English iron-makers, which fact shows that "protection" is not essential to their existence. Very many woolen manufacturers declare that if duties were removed from wool and other things entering into the composition of the goods they should need no "protection," but could sell in foreign markets in the face of any competition. While a high tariff "protects," it handicaps the manufacturer, and the benefit to him, as a rule, is more than balanced by the injurious incidence thereof. The protection granted to one interest taxes, hampers, and injures all others. Thus the cotton manufacturers are barely able to export a little in the face of the obstructions and increased expenses caused by "protection" of other interests. The same is true of iron and steel, and leather, paper, and wooden-ware. If our manufacturers were as free from the "back-water" of protective taxes as those of Great Britain, they would not only supply their home market, but they would export more goods than any of their rivals, for the reason that food, fuel, and essential raw materials are produced cheaper and in greater abundance in this than any other manufacturing country. As to the constitutional question, THE TRIBUNE believes that a duty imposed for the *purpose* of so-called "protection" finds no authority in the supreme law of the land. At the same time, it admits any duty levied with the view of raising revenue affords "incidental protection," and "protection" to this extent THE TRIBUNE does not oppose. But a tariff imposed to prohibit or to increase the cost of goods unreasonably to the consumer, in order to enable certain classes of manufacturers to charge high prices for their wares and fabrics, THE TRIBUNE regards as an improper, wrongful, and unconstitutional use of the taxing power. If the *Journal* were candid, it would concede that the position of THE TRIBUNE is sound on this question.

There are encouraging Republican reports from all parts of North Carolina. The party never was better united. The nomination of Judge SETTLE for Governor is a very strong one, and it is claimed that, in addition to the colored vote, he will poll more white votes than any Republican candidate has done since 1868. The highest vote the Confederates ever cast was 98,217, in 1874; and the highest vote of the Republicans at a State election was for Governor in 1872,—viz.: 98,630. The Republicans now claim that they will poll this fall 105,000; and if they do they will carry the State. The Republicans have but *one* member in the present Congress out of eight, but they expect to elect three, the same as they did four years ago. Quite a number of Union men who have been acting with the Confederates have declared for HAYES and SETTLE.

> We understand that when Gov. HAYES was introduced to a gentleman from Augusta, at the Centennial a few weeks ago, the Republican nominee asked him how Georgia would go in November. "Fifty thousand majority for TILDEN and HENDRICKS," was the reply. Our townsman was exceedingly moderate in his estimate. The Empire State of the South will give TILDEN and reform a cool hundred thousand majority as certain as November comes.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The "cool hundred thousand" is based on the assumption that the reign of intimidation over the black Republicans will be continued. If the Republicans of that State felt safe in turning out to the polls in full strength, the TILDEN ticket cannot beat the HAYES ticket 10,000 votes. In 1868 the Republicans polled for their State ticket 83,527, against 76,356 for the Confederate ticket. After that election commenced the reign of terror over the colored voters. In 1872 the Confederate candidate for Governor received 103,529, while 46,643 votes were returned for the Republican candidate. Two years ago the Confederate ticket received 93,347 votes and the Republican only 33,161. If the Republicans all abstain from the polls and the Confederates turn out in full strength, their majority will be 100,000, as claimed by the *Chronicle*. If half the Republicans are allowed to vote, the Confed. majority will be 45,000; and if all the Republicans are permitted to vote, the Confed. majority will not exceed 10,000—perhaps not more than half of that. If elections in Georgia were held as fairly as in Illinois or any other Northern State, the result would be close, if not doubtful, and the Republicans would elect Congressmen in three of the nine districts. But the Confederate shot-gun and revolver argument is so persuasive that they stay at home on election days.

A consideration of the cost of high life has its fascinations even for the poor in purse. We find in the New York *Times* an intelligent discussion of the subject. The writer of the article maintains that it is all but impossible for the wealthiest Americans to spend more than $100,000 per annum, while in England a nobleman often lays out for similar purposes five times as much. The difference is due partly to the large hunting establishments which are sustained in the latter country, and partly to the greater extent to which visitors are entertained by the owners of large estates. It is common enough in England for twenty to sit down to dinner for months together, and a hundred mouths are fed daily. In this country, on the other hand, the practice of entertaining is pursued only on a limited scale. The household expenses of a millionaire American are estimated as follows: Interest on the purchase-money of a house in New York, a country residence, and a villa at Newport, $23,000; yacht, $20,000; servants, $4,600; maintenance of household, $7,000; 2,000 guests, being an average of about five a day, at $10 per head, $20,000; repairs, etc., $8,000; feed of ten horses, $2,600; stable expenses, $5,000; a winter's ball, $5,000; total, $95,200.

Southern Republicans realize more completely than their Northern brethren what would be the results of a Democratic victory in November. The New Orleans *Republican* gives voice to a sentiment which we believe to be wide-spread in the South when it says: "The position of Mr. TILDEN is precisely that of Mr. BUCHANAN. He would deem it his duty to refrain from any intervention in State affairs." In other words, if the South should become turbulent during the Administration of Mr. TILDEN, his political principles would compel him to treat the fact as if it did not exist; if the South should prepare for rebellion, Mr. TILDEN would merely occupy the anxious seat, and wait for it to rebel. The policy of BUCHANAN was only a logical consequence of his State-Rights principles, which Mr. TILDEN holds in common with the Democratic party.

Mr. J. ESAIAS WARREN, a gentleman who has been long prominent in Chicago business circles, has prepared a lecture which he proposes to deliver before lyceums the coming season. Mr. WARREN was the author of the very interesting and able article on Morocco which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of last Monday. He is possessed of no mean degree of literary skill, having a picturesque and facile style. As a public speaker he has had considerable experience. There seems to be no reason why he should not achieve distinction in the new field of effort he has entered. The title of his lecture is "Memories of Spain."

How often must we notify correspondents that anonymous communications go into the waste-basket unread!

PERSONAL.

James H. Blood, possibly with a sinister motive, authorizes the statement that Victoria C. Woodhull alone deserves credit for the writings attributed to her.

It is now considered certain that Rastoul and the sixteen Communists with him, who escaped from New Caledonia last year, perished on the rudely constructed raft with which they put to sea.

The London *Athenæum* notices with pain that many Doctors of Divinity created in America cannot read the Greek Testament. We have noticed also that many of them cannot read the human heart.

Madame Michelet does not think that her late husband's memory will be honored by a monument erected by the Socialist students of Paris, and she has made a public objection to the subscriptions begun for that purpose.

Bayard Taylor's new volume of parodies contains a capital hit at Joaquin Miller. Those who know the poet of the Sierras through personal intercourse or his published writings will relish "The Fate of the Frontiersman." It opens with the couplet:

> That whisky-jug! For, dry or wet,
> My tale will need its help, you bet.

The action of the United States Senate in reducing the pension of Gen. Custer's widow from $50 a month to $30 is characterized by the New York *Herald* as "the meanest act of a mean Senate." It does seem that, at a time when rivers and harbors are so lavishly provided for, the widows of our heroic soldiers ought not to be left in want.

Bret Harte's novel is generally adjudged on this side the water, as it was on the other, a complete failure. The editors of *Scribner's Monthly*, in which "Gabriel Conroy" has been appearing, were rejoiced, it is said, when the story was finished. That it was hastened to its end by the strong hand nobody seems to doubt.

Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, writes: "A lady, a rich lady, too, came to me and said, 'Miss Lewis, that is a very beautiful statue, but don't you think it would be more proper to drape it?'" The italics are ours. We should like to be informed by Miss Lewis, or some other competent person, why a rich lady cannot have feelings as well as other people.

The report of the death of L. P. Richardson at the hands of the Indians seems to be at the least premature. A Cheyenne editor points out several serious mistakes in the alleged statement of "John Marsh" concerning the finding of Richardson's memorandum-book. Rigid inquiry for "John Marsh, of Deadwood," has failed thus far to establish the existence of such a person.

A French lady desires on the back of a postal-card that we should prepare the way for the gold-standard as John did for Christ. The wide difference between those days and our own constrains us respectfully to decline the invitation. John's methods of preaching would not accomplish much in the present day; and, as a mere matter of taste, we prefer not to adopt either his raiment or his diet.

The leading Unitarian organ of Boston denies that Theodore Parker as a teacher ranks next to Channing among Liberal Christians. It says James Martineau, or even James Freeman Clarke, exerts a more powerful influence in behalf of the cause throughout the world than Parker. The writings of the latter, with all their conceded merits, are too intemperate, dogmatic, and illiberal in their treatment of opponents to disarm prejudice or obtain calm and favorable attention to his thoughts.

A Boston gentleman on the 3d of last June recorded, signed, and sealed a prediction embodying the following points: (1) That Hayes and Wheeler would be nominated at Cincinnati; (2) that Tilden and Hendricks would be nominated at St. Louis; (3) that Hayes and Wheeler would be elected in November; (4) that a certain person designated would be Secretary of War under the new Administration. The predictions thus far have been singularly verified. The Boston *Advertiser* vouches for the truth of the story.

The thrifty Sultan of Turkey, on his accession to the throne, sent the watch of his predecessor to Paris to have the old initials erased and new ones inscribed. By all accounts, the new initials in their turn will soon have to be rubbed off. The process, we presume, is not capable of being continued indefinitely; and we fear the day is not far distant when the Porte will need a new watch. An investment of this magnitude will be likely to precipitate a panic in Turkish bonds. The Bourse and Lombard street, to say nothing of the Chicago Board of Trade, had better begin to take in sail.

Laura Ream appropriately sends to the Cincinnati *Commercial* a letter several columns in length reciting all the occasions on which Congressmen have "dropped into poetry" the present session. We learn from this source that a Florida member went to "Richard II." for pat lines to use in an obituary, while the elegant Mr. Banks frightfully mangled a familiar quotation from "Hamlet." The ferruginous Mr. Kelley gave scope to his imagination, and, putting himself in the place of the lovely *Desdemona*, said, "I do perceive here a divided duty." We are glad to learn from several members that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;" from several others that "Westward the course of empire takes its way;" while we are grateful even to the Southern gentlemen who quote with solemnity fitting to the occasion the now famous rubbish entitled "The Bivouac of the Dead." These gems of poesy illuminate the otherwise dark wastes of Congressional oratory.

Those who have been privileged to sit as students in the class-room of Prof. Perry will appreciate the following candid admission in the preface to the new edition of his "Political Economy:" "I cannot conclude this preface without expressing my sense of indebtedness to the successive classes of intelligent young men to whom I have presented, and with whom I have discussed, now for almost a quarter of a century, the facts and principles of this fascinating science. It seems to me as if every possible objection to the leading points in this book has been raised, at one time or another, in my own lecture-room. Sometimes I have been convicted of error in minor points, and many times been fortified in the truth, through an attempt to remove objections started thus by students." The Professor is never "stumped" for answers to objections in the class-room, whatever may be his experience in the solitude of his own study.

The workings of female suffrage have received a practical illustration in the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It has been shown that in the twenty-six recorded divisions of the National Grange the married women voted eleven times out of twelve with their husbands. The inference is that in the broader domain of national politics the results would be the same, and the effect of woman-suffrage would be simply to reinforce the votes of the men of family. The advocates of the change will doubtless argue that such a reinforcement would not be detrimental to the public welfare, while the opponents of the measure will present their stock argument, namely, that the family is the unit of society, and always has been since the patriarchal days, and that the new arrangement of integral parts would be hazardous. As the upshot of the debate on both sides we, the men, are content to sit humbly at the feet of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, and to vote solidly against them.

AN OSHKOSH BEHEMOTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 1.—The female sea-lion of Cooper, Bailey & Co.'s circus and menagerie escaped into Lake Winnebago to-day while the wagon was in the water giving the lions a fresh bath. Little hopes of its recovery are entertained. Five hundred dollars reward has been offered for its recovery. The sea-lion was to have given birth to young in two weeks. If not captured, it is expected to stock our lake with an abundance of seals.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Conference of Aldermen and County Commissioners.

An Agreement Arrived at with Singular Harmony.

All Favor the County's Constructing the Entire Building.

The Council Asked to Make a Formal Request of the County Board.

Elaborate Discussion of the Question of the Grand Dome.

A Feeling that Its Completion Can Be Temporarily Postponed.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the County-Building between the Building Committees of the Council and the County Board, in relation to the erection of the new City-Hall and Court-House. Commissioner Lonergan called the conference to order at 2:30, and the call for the conference was read.

Ald. Sheridan wanted to know if there was a copy of the contract between the city and county, and was informed that there was. It was furnished and read to the conference.

ALD. VAN OSDEL

said his Committee had been instructed to recommend the plan as contemplated by the contract, and for that purpose he called attention to the letter of N. S. Bouton and others in regard to the Boyington plan. It had been referred to the Building Committee of the Council, and he thought it was proper to lay it before the Conference Committee. The letter was then read, and the Alderman stated that as it required joint action he would leave it to the County Committee to say what should be done with it, requesting, however, that some action be taken on it.

Commissioner Johnson said the same letter was received by the County Board and placed on file. No plans accompanied the communication. A plan was exhibited in Mr. Boyington's office, and some of the Commissioners saw it.

Ald. Sheridan stated that before they could act intelligently they ought to have the plans before them.

Commissioner Lonergan said that so far as the Board was concerned,

MR. BOYINGTON'S PLAN

had been disposed of long ago.

Ald. Sheridan asked if it should not be entertained.

Commissioner Johnson said he thought not, at such a late day. He stated that the plan upon which they were working had been accepted by the Council and the Board of Public Works at the previous conference.

Ald. Van Osdel asked if it was not afterwards repudiated by the Council.

Commissioner Johnson said it was never really taken up by the Council, but the Council had shown the Committee that the Board of Public Works had the right to adopt the plan. They had authority from the Council to go ahead and accept the plan.

COMMISSIONER M'CAFFREY

went into a lengthy explanation of the matter. The County Board adopted about a year ago a plan presented by the County Architect. They were then negotiating with the Council. There was finally a consultation on the subject, and the County Committee were informed by the Council that the Board of Public Works was the proper authority. Mr. Egan then submitted his plans, already adopted by the County Board. The contract for the foundations on the original plan had then been let. Egan's and Tilley's plans were submitted to the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works did not approve of Egan's plan, nor of Tilley's, either, and both plans were laid aside, and the architects requested to draw up a compromise plan. In the course of a week or so Egan submitted to the Board of Public Works the plan which was now being acted upon in the erection of the Court-House. In a conference with a Joint Committee of the County Board, the Board of Public Works, the Building Committee of the Council, and the Mayor, this compromise plan was adopted. The matter was reported to the County Board, which reconsidered its former action, and adopted the compromise plan. Since that time there had been no further conferences with the city in regard to the Court-House. It was understood by the County Board that the Board of Public Works, being the proper authority, had adopted this compromise plan before the County Board touched it at all.

Ald. Van Osdel said that was about his understanding of the matter. That no further conferences had been held was not the fault of the county, as he could see.

COMMISSIONER LONERGAN

stated that Commissioner McCaffrey had omitted one thing. When the Joint Committee met, two plans were presented—one by Tilley and the other by Egan. The County Board had adopted the latter, but it didn't suit the Board of Public Works, the Mayor, or the Building Committee of the Council. The Joint Committee instructed the two architects to prepare a new plan, or plans, in case they could not act together. Two or three days afterward Tilley reported to the Board of Public Works, refusing to act in connection with Egan, who called on the Board of Public Works with his new plan to ascertain what they would do. Tilley refused to have anything to do it. Egan's plan was submitted to the Board of Public Works, and approved some ten or twelve days afterwards by the Board, and subsequently adopted by the Mayor and Building Committee of the Council.

Commissioner McCaffrey said the question as to who was the proper authority had been referred to Corporation Counsel Dickey, who decided that the Board of Public Works was the proper authority.

Commissoner Johnson stated that the only reason the plan was sent to the Council for its approval was that the appropriation was so much higher, but as far as the question of authority was concerned the Council conceded that the Board of Public Works had the authority to adopt any plan.

. Van Osdel said he had looked at Mr. Egan's plan at that gentleman's office, and had given it a personal examination. He would like other members of the Building Committee to have a glance at it.

MR. EGAN,

who was present, brought forward his voluminous arrangement of plans, and spread it out on the table. Everybody gathered near while the architect exhibited and explained the peculiar features of the plan at some length. He was asked how much the whole structure would cost, and replied about $3,500,000, without the dome, which, of itself, would cost about $520,000. He was asked several questions in regard to the practicability of dispensing with the dome, and explained very fully how the dome could be built now, or left and built at some future time. In case it were not built now, he considered it necessary to build the masonry up to the grade-line, and fill the piling over with concrete.

Ald. Van Osdel said he thought they would not build

THE DOME.

It was a very costly affair, and, being in the centre of the building, and very high at that, it could not be seen to advantage except from the country.

Mr. Egan said he had explained that matter time and again, and tried to impress the County Board with the idea that, unless a person were at a reasonable distance from the dome, it could not be seen. In reality it was only for a land-mark for people outside the city—an architectural monument to give significance to the city's future grandeur, he supposed. [Laughter.]

Ald. McCaffrey stated that when the last conference was held the city's representatives were unanimously in favor of building the dome. He supposed the county people would vote for it so they could see the city. [Laughter.]

Commissioner Carroll thought the necessary alteration of plans, if the dome were not built now, would cost the city $30,000 or $40,000.

Mr. Egan, during the course of his explanations, came to the subject of pile-driving, and said that 1,700 piles had been driven in the earth under the dome proper. If these were covered with a heavy bed of concrete there would be little chance for a settling in the foundation. This was one reason for advocating, in case the dome was decided upon, the

building of the masonry for the dome up to the grade level. Whatever settlement occurred would take place at the southern point of the masonry and the brick walls of the dome without any depression in the surface, and this could be guarded against by leaving a space so that the dome should rest on its own foundation. There would be the same liability to settlement now as there would be if the building of the dome were left for some future time, but, in any case, the settlement would be very small. Every precaution had been taken to prevent it.

Ald. Van Osdel said he had been informed by Farmer Harms that the surface of the ground rose from 2 to 7 feet in driving the piles.

Mr. Egan said the average rise was not over 2½ feet. He had taken the steam hammer and experimented on some piles driven down three weeks before. He struck the piles twenty-four blows with the hammer, and could only get one of them down 3 inches. The resistance was practically incompressible. If the main dome was left for the future, the side domes would also be left till another time, and there would have to be some remodeling.

By this time all questions seemed to have been answered, and Mr. Egan removed his pictures. Nobody seemed to know just what was in order next, and Commissioner Schmidt improved the interim by tickling Commissioner Guenther's neck and ears with a piece of paper rolled up after the manner of the lamp-lighter. It seemed rare sport not only to the tickler but to his brother Commissioners near by, who generously applauded.

Ald. Van Osdel wanted to know if a proposition from the city to

ABANDON THE DOME

would be entertained, and said he would like the views of the conference on the subject.

Commissioner McCaffery thought the suggestion a good one. The Council and the city authorities were endeavoring to economize, and it was the duty of the County Board to co-operate with them. He thought if the matter were brought up in the County Board they would decide to dispense with the dome. He was not in favor of building the dome at present, but he was in favor of making the preparations to build it at some future time.

Commissioner Guenther was at first not in favor of building the dome. He wanted to hear from Mr. Egan on the subject. He thought there should be a connection between the two buildings, and wanted to know how much it would cost to bring it up to the height of the building.

Mr. Egan said he wasn't prepared to state until he had made the calculations. The buildings would be connected at present by temporary arcades.

Ald. Smith was in favor of having Mr. Egan prepare an estimate of what the cost would be to the top of the building, and offered a motion to that effect.

Mr. Egan said he would be able to tell to-day.

Commissioner Cleary—I have been in favor of the dome from the commencement and am now, and I know that my constituents want the dome. Take a vote in the city and county, and you will find nine-tenths of the people want the dome. You won't see a Court-House from here to California or New York but has a dome. A Court-House that will cost us that amount of money and be without a dome looks like a cow with one horn. [Laughter.] I am in favor of the dome, and I hope this Committee will favor it also, and I am glad to see this Committee in session to-day, because it is one we ought to be proud of. This is the only Committee I have seen for years. Why, gentlemen, committees of both county and city have been pettifogging for three years. I am glad to see that all is harmonious, and I hope this Court-House will go right on. [Applause.]

Ald. Sheridan wanted to know if Mr. Egan could tell approximately what the cost of raising the building one-third of its height would be.

Mr. Egan said it would be necessary to make new drawings. It would not do to finish the building too abruptly. Ald. Smith's idea would be to bring the dome to the level of the main cornice, and put a temporary roof on it at that level, which would necessitate remodeling to some extent and thus would put them to more expense. They would design something which would be intended to be ornamental, but which would appear somewhat unsuited to the general structure. To raise it, as Ald. Smith suggested, to one-third of the height, would cost about $175,000—about one-third of the whole cost.

Commissioner Burdick said the only ground he had heard advanced for building a dome or a portion of it was that it would simply facilitate the passage from one building to the other. It seemed to him that that would be very much like building a mountain where a mole-hill would answer the same purpose, if the purpose were only to form a connection between the two buildings. It seemed to him they could build twenty or forty passage-ways for what the dome would cost if built to the height of the building.

Ald. Smith said the only additional cost would be for brick-work, and he didn't think that would come to more than $50,000.

Commissioner Burdick said he was decidedly in favor of building the whole dome if they were going to build it to the height of the building.

Ald. Sheridan remarked that many persons insisted on carrying out the original design of raising the tower to the full height. He wanted to make the foundations now and make them useful as a connection between the buildings.

Commissioner Burdick said it looked to him like a roundabout and expensive way.

Ald. Van Osdel asked if it was important to have a

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE UPPER STORIES ACROSS THE COURT.

Mr. Egan said he didn't know about the importance, but it certainly would facilitate passage and the transaction of public business. But the fourth floor was to be occupied by the courts and law libraries, and they were not likely to have so much communication with the city portion of the building.

Commissioner Guenther advocated his connection scheme at some length, and said it would be throwing away money to put up a temporary structure. If the two connections were made they would cost about $100,000,—$50,000 each for the city and county,—and they would thereby save $50,000 at least. If the dome was built hereafter, a general tearing up would take place. He was against building the dome, but the Mayor and Aldermen wanted it, and voted for it unanimously.

Ald. Sheridan, in order to get the sense of the conference, moved to proceed to consider the

PROPOSITION OF MESSRS. BOYINGTON AND OTHERS

in relation to the erection of a new building. He said it devolved upon the Building Committee to make that proposition in order to get an expression from the county, which they might report to the Council.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved to reaffirm the action of the Board.

Commissioner Johnson advised a vote on the matter, which would dispose of it.

Ald. Smith thought it impracticable to go into the matter at all, and was not in favor of opening the whole matter for competition again.

Commissioner Cleary—That seems to me to be possible. We have adopted the plan after the Board of Public Works and a portion of the City Council adopted it. We are working on these plans, and I would go in for Ald Sheridan's remarks to find the sense of the Committee in regard to Boyington's plan, just to settle it. There's no necessity for the County Committee to reconsider our previous action in the matter.

Nearly every one having had his say, Ald. Sheridan's motion was put and lost, and the matter was then disposed of, Boyington's plan being irredeemably rejected.

Ald. Sheridan wanted to facilitate things, and was going to move to adopt something, when he suddenly remembered that he didn't know just what steps to take next. Commissioner Cleary encouragingly said: "Now, Mr. City Department, you're getting down to business. [Laughter.]

Ald. Van Osdel said

THE ONLY CHANGE

they wanted was in regard to the dome. He approved of the plan and thought the Court-House would be a very beautiful building.

Ald. Sheridan thought the dome unsatisfactory at present, and that if they could dispense with it he should prefer that.

Commissioner Cleary—I never saw a man from your district but what was going for public improvements except you. [Laughter.] I thought you were a high-priced man.

Old Van Osdel said it had been remarked that court-houses generally had domes, but he stated that no court-house in New York had any. The great City-Hall that cost $15,000,000 had no dome.

Commissioner Burdick said he supposed the purpose of the conference was to get an expression from the city as to whether they would consider the question of proceeding with the erection of their part of the building. He thought this more important than the dome, which was a secondary matter, and would like to know what proposition the city had to make.

Ald. Smith said they were not authorized to make any proposition, but were present only to confer with the county and settle upon some plan. The Finance Committee of the Council would at some future time confer with the County Board. He supposed the county would find the city in a tight place before they got through, but he hoped the Commissioners would assist them.

Commissioner Cleary—That is our object, sir.

SHERIDAN'S PROPOSITION.

Ald. Sheridan—My proposition is this: That the county furnish means for erecting the whole building, and arrange the city portion to suit the city officers, and also give the city an opportunity to purchase that portion of the building within a given period at the cost price, in the meantime renting the building out at a certain percentage. We want to hear how that proposition will take with the County Board.

Commissioner Johnson saw no difficulty in this plan. The Aldermen proposed to the county to erect the city part, and the city would pay interest on the amount. It would not invalidate the lease. He didn't see any difficulty in that at all.

Ald. Sheridan—I think it is very practicable.

Commissioner Lonergan—Would you cancel the contract now in existence?

Commissioner Johnson—Certainly.

Commissioner Lonergan said he would like to ask County-Attorney Rountree's opinion on that.

Commissioner Cleary—Mr. Rountree, the sixteenth member of the County Board, will please step forward.

Mr. Rountree looked daggers at the Commissioner, and reminded him that the reporters were present. He said he would like a little time to consider so important a question. He thought, however, that a contract could be made whereby the county could put up the entire building, and, at a future time, the city could have the benefit and use of it.

Commissioner Guenther said he represented the country interests, and if this money were transferred to the city, the latter, having the majority, could at any time outvote the country members. He was willing to vote with the gentlemen and help them build this Court-House, but in a different way than the one proposed. If the city wanted money, let it mortgage a certain lot of property. The city had enough property to give a mortgage on, and the county would furnish the money at 7 per cent.

Commissioner Burdick asked if the county was authorized to issue the bonds that it would be necessary to put on the market to construct the Court-House without submitting the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Rountree said it was, by the action of the County Board.

Commissioner McCaffrey said if the county did the building the city was not to be taken into consideration at all, for the time being. A new contract could be given, or the old one renewed. He thought the present contract would have to be cancelled.

Commissioner Johnson—I don't look upon it in that light.

Commissioner McCaffrey—Can you build on another man's property? You can take a mortgage on that property—the city's part.

Commissioner Burdick—The city has no part.

Commissioner Johnson—They have, according to the agreement with the city and county, one-half.

Commissioner Burdick—It is leased to them. They couldn't mortgage leased property.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Commissioner Johnson—I don't see why. Let the county go on and build it. The building and the ground itself is mortgaged to the county. As far as the citizens outside of Cook County are concerned, the idea of their getting an injunction is a little out of the way. The City of Chicago is Cook County, and the Commissioner knows we never made any difference in regard to the country. The city members could overrule them, but at the same time we gave them all the privileges they wanted.

Commissioner Guenther, to whom the allusion was made, said Commissioner Johnson was wrong there. The latter reasserted that the county had always been treated fairly, and thought it was unbecoming of the gentleman to speak as he had.

Commissioner Guenther said the county must have a lien on the property, and a mortgage was all that was wanted.

Commissioner Cleary—We won't discuss this little matter. I want to ask one question: Does the Court-House Square belong to the county?

Commissioner Guenther—One-half.

Commissioner Cleary—Can the county borrow money to build the city's part, in law?

Mr. Rountree—The city has no part of it.

Commissioner Cleary—The county owns one-half and the city one-half.

Commissioner Burdick—The whole of it is owned by the county.

Commissioner Cleary—Ah, the whole of it, and gives the city their part,—leases it to them. Now, I want to ask the County Attorney,

CAN THE COUNTY BORROW MONEY TO BUILD THE CITY'S PART

of the Court-House?

Mr. Rountree—I said I thought the arrangement could be made according to law whereby the county can build the whole building.

Commissioner Cleary—Now, members of the City Council, you have heard that it is the sense of this Joint Committee that the county build the whole building if it is lawful for them to borrow the money to do it. I believe that's the sense of this Joint Committee. And with regard to my former statement about pettifogging, I don't mean the present gentlemen of the Council. [Laughter.]

Ald. Smith—That was the time McCaffrey was there. [Laughter.]

Commissioner McCaffrey—No, it wasn't. They had no conferences at that time.

Commissioner Cleary—I am glad to see you here, indeed, and I hope things will go on now. You know that we are going to let a large contract for stone. We have been looking for stone for the last month. We're going to quit now, and let that stone immediately, and I hope that the Building Committee of the Council will exert themselves and come into line as quick as they possibly can. [Applause and laughter.]

Ald. Sheridan—There seems to be some misapprehension about the ownership of this Court-House square. When I was a member of the Council before they voted $50,000 for the purchase, or the proposed lease, of the Court-House square.

Commissioner Johnson—I was in the Board of Supervisors at the time, and the city paid $50,000 in installments of $25,000. That was for the occupancy of the west half of the old Court-House.

Ald. Van Osdel—The contract between the city and county recognizes the ownership. If we don't use the square for a City-Hall it will revert to the county, land and all. That proves to me that the county owns it, and gave us permission to build the City-Hall there. If we use it for any other purpose, the whole thing reverts to the county. We cannot determine upon this financial matter now. I am much pleased at the disposition manifested to aid us in our financial difficulty, and as a citizen and a member of the Council I should be very glad to go in and build this building if the members of the Building Committee shall report favorably with regard to the plan.

Commissioner McCaffrey said he moved at the last meeting of the Board that they adjourn until next Thursday afternoon, in hopes that by that time the Joint Committee on Building and Public Service would report to the Board the action taken at the present meeting. He then moved that the communication from the city be referred to the County Attorney for his opinion, and that the Committee report Thursday to the County Board, so that the Council might have their action at its next meeting.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Commissioner Burdick suggested that before any report was made a request should come from the Council in an authoritative manner,

ASKING THE COUNTY TO BUILD

that portion of the building for the city, or to build the whole Court-House and rent them the City-Hall portion.

Ald. Van Osdel—We have been instructed to arrange and recommend a plan for such a building as contemplated in the contract now existing between the city and county. The financial part is another thing altogether.

Commissioner Johnson—Then you can also recommend that the county build that half of the building.

Mr. Rountree—Probably their Law Department had better be consulted with reference to this thing.

Ald. Sheridan—We wanted to get the sense of the Board whether they would undertake the erection of the building.

After some rather unimportant discussion, Ald. Sheridan's motion, that the county proceed to build the Court-House, and rent that portion which was necessary for the use of the city, was amended by Commissioner McCaffrey by adding the words "provided the City Council asks us to do it." In this amended state the motion was passed.

The conference then adjourned, and the members congratulated one another on the harmony that had attended the proceedings, and expressed the hope that they might have other meetings in the future fully as pleasant.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 1.—The *Globe* to-day publishes twelve columns of crop reports from almost every corner of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. A careful perusal of the reports shows that the total yield of wheat this year will be very far below an average. The hay crop is unprecedentedly large. Barley is probably an average crop. Oats slightly affected by rust, but will be a heavy crop. Root crops give promise of a large yield.

MAKING FOR THE AGENCIES.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—An official telegram from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to-day, says: "Indian scouts sent out from here report the hostile Indians moving southeast. They traced them from the head of Crazy Woman's Fork to the head of Little Powder River. The number is unknown, but it is believed to be large. This corroborates the reports received from other sources. Many Indians are doubtless making for the Agencies."

WASHINGTON.

Belknap Acquitted on All the Impeachment Articles.

The Performance Witnessed by a Remarkably Small Audience.

President Grant Sends in a Message on the Hamburg Butchery.

In Which Other Southern Political Murders Are Briefly Alluded to.

The Coroner's Verdict in the Hamburg Affair a Very Sweeping Document.

Eighty-seven Persons Will Be Proceeded Against at Once.

Decrease in the Public Debt During July, $1,138,033.

ACQUITTED.

THE RESULT OF THE BELKNAP TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The verdict of the Senate in the Belknap case to-day was a farce. It reminded a Western member of Congress of the verdict of a Texas jury which tried a man for assault and battery. The jury found the man not guilty if he will leave the State. The fact that the vote was to be taken at 12 o'clock to-day was widely advertised, but attracted comparatively few people to the Capitol. Half an hour before the time for the Impeachment Court to meet the galleries were hardly half full, and at no time during the afternoon were they crowded. On the floor a double row of chairs, arranged behind the desks of the Senators, accommodated twenty or thirty members of the House.

BUT VERY FEW DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

in or out of official life, came to witness the giving of the verdict. The Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, occupied Senator Dawes' seat during a portion of the time, and afterwards retired to a sofa in the rear. Chief-Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was present, and also Chief-Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims. The Senate was unusually full. A few Senators were detained from their seats by sickness, and two or three are out of town. Morton was suffering from the effects of a fall in his Committee-room this morning, and was unable to appear until the last vote was taken, when he rendered his verdict of guilty. During the preliminaries many of the Senators were busy in

PREPARING THEIR EXPLANATIONS,

some of which were very elaborate, and apparently gave some assistance to Spencer and Jones, of Nevada, and the last-named Senator in turn held a consultation with Howe and Logan. Then Conkling read his explanation to Howe, and a discussion occurred between them apparently in regard to it. Senator Booth was the first on the Republican side to declare Belknap guilty, and he was followed soon afterwards by Cameron, of Pennsylvania, whose vote surprised many of those in the gallery. Conover was

THE ONLY SENATOR WHO VOTED NOT GUILTY

on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction to try the case. Jones, of Florida, was excused from voting. The result of the vote may be summed up as follows: Those voting guilty, 25; those voting not guilty, 25, of whom 23 declined to pass upon the evidence because they believed the Senate incompetent to try the case. One voted not guilty unconditionally, and one (Wright) not guilty because the crime of bribery had not been proved.

After the result of the vote on the first article had been announced, all interest in the proceedings seemed to have died out, and the galleries were quickly cleared of many of their occupants. The general remark about the Capitol was that a verdict of guilty would have been hardly less satisfactory to the respondent.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Belknap has been acquitted, the vote standing 35 for conviction and 25 not guilty, being less than the required two-thirds.

At noon the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment.

Upon the first article of impeachment 35 Senators voted guilty, 25 not guilty for want of jurisdiction.

Those who voted guilty were:

Bayard,	Hitchcock,	Ransom,
Booth,	Kelly,	Robertson,
Cameron (Pa.),	Kernan,	Sargent,
Cockrell,	Key,	Saulsbury,
Cooper,	McCreery,	Sherman,
Davis,	McDonald,	Stevenson,
Dawes,	Merrimon,	Thurman,
Dennis,	Mitchell,	Wadleigh,
Edmunds,	Morrill,	Wallace,
Gordon,	Norwood,	Whyte,
Hamilton,	Oglesby,	Withers.
Harvey,	Randolph,	

Those voting in the negative were:

Anthony,	Dorsey,	Logan,
Allison,	Eaton,	McMillan,
Boutwell,	Ferry,	Paddock,
Bruce,	Frelinghuysen,	Patterson,
Cameron (Wis.),	Hamlin,	Spencer,
Christiancy,	Howe,	West,
Conkling,	Ingalls,	Windom,
Conover,	Jones (Nev.),	Wright.
Cragin,		

Jones, of Florida, declined to vote, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Alcorn,	English,	Maxey,
Bogy,	Johnston,	Morton,
Burnside,	Jones (Fla.),	Sharon.
Clayton,		

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

ON THE SECOND ARTICLE,

thirty-six Senators voted "guilty," and twenty-five "not guilty." Many who did not answer on the first roll-call voted guilty on the second article.

Those Senators who voted "not guilty" repeated their reason for not doing so, "want of jurisdiction."

THE THIRD AND FOURTH ARTICLES.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, 36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty. Before roll-call on the fifth article was finished, Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty.

Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that a judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment adjourned sine die.

SOUTHERN DIABOLISM.

CORONER'S QERDICT IN THE HAMBURG AFFAIR

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, received the following dispatch from Columbia this evening:

COLUM Aug. 1.—The Coroner's inquest over the victims at Hamburg brought its work to a close yesterday and to-day. The verdict has been published. It charges Gen. M. C. Butler, Col. A. P. Butler, Dr. Pierce Butler, the Rev. J. Meeling, and fifty-three other citizens of Aiken and Edgefield Counties, and thirty Georgians with murder. The inquest has been searching and exhaustive, and the verdict has been reached at the earliest practicable time. Warrants of arrest for all persons charged with the crime are now in the hands of the Sheriff of Aiken County. The South Carolinians are said to intend to surrender to the Sheriff without delay. Gov. Chamberlain will immediately issue requisitions upon the Governor of Georgia for all persons charged by the verdict in that State. Attorney-General Stone is in Aiken by direction of the Governor to take charge of the prosecutions. The evidence is said to be far more damaging than heretofore believed.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE HAMBURG AND OTHER BUTCHERIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The following message was received by the Senate from the President to-day:

To the Senate of the United States: In response to a resolution of the Senate, July 20, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interest, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C. I have the honor to submit the following inclosures: [Here follows a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President says: These inclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the Town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the inclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake, or on account of color, have been of too recent date and too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 31, 1876.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

The following is the President's letter to Gov. Chamberlain, referred to above:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, and all the inclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at the Town of Hamburg, S. C. The views which you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office and to the citizens to secure to all their civil rights, including the right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the further duty of the Executive of the nation to give all needful aid when properly called on to do so to enable you to insure this inalienable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburg, cruel, bloodthirsty, wanton, unprovoked, and uncalled-for as it was, is only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue, or what is to be the final remedy, the Great Ruler of the Universe only knows. But I have an abiding faith that a remedy will come, and come speedily, and I earnestly hope that it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one State that is not freely accorded to all others, unless it be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste or reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States.

I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties in the present emergency, and as to my duties. Go on, and let every Governor where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties to the humblest as well as the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. The Government that cannot give protection to life, property, and all guaranteed civil rights—in this country the greatest is an untrammeled ballot—to the citizen is in so far a failure, and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted (always within the law and by constitutional means) to regain lost privileges and protection. The denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, bloody revolution, where the suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty.

Expressing the hope that the better judgment and co-operation of the citizens of the State over which you have presided so ably may enable you to secure a fair trial and punishment of all offenders, without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition, and without aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina.

NOTES AND NEWS.

AFRAID TO TRUST THEMSELVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Committee on Ways and Means has decided to report a concurrent resolution that both Houses of Congress shall finally adjourn Monday next. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee, states it, however, to be his purpose not to present the resolution to the House until Friday. The confessed purpose of this is to avoid the rule which permits the suspension of the rules the last ten days of a session. Morrison has been indiscreet to say that, if this resolution should be reported and adopted, claims to the amount of $200,000,000 would be passed through the House before Monday. The claims to which he refers are mostly Southern claim bills for the losses of rebels in the War. The Democrats, by withholding the resolution, admit through the leader of the House that they are afraid to trust themselves.

COLORADO.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The President, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, to-day issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Oscar Holt for Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Louisiana; Thomas G. Putnam for United States Attorney for Colorado; and Charles C. Tompkins for United States Marshal for Colorado.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The public debt statement for August is as follows:

Six per cent bonds	$984,999,650	
Five per cent bonds	711,685,800	
Total coin bonds		$1,696,685,450
Lawful money debt	$14,000,000	
Matured debt	3,297,760	
Legal tenders	369,686,020	
Certificates of deposit	32,815,000	
Fractional currency	32,902,880	
Coin certificates	29,313,000	
Total without interest		464,761,900
Total debt		$2,178,700,111
Total interest		24,850,234
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$59,843,684	
Currency	12,950,349	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,815,000	
Total in Treasury		105,249,034
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,098,301,311
Decrease of debt during July		1,138,033
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		323,117
Interest paid by United States		32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.		6,909,204
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,171,013

DIVIDENDS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the City National Bank of Chicago, and 25 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn., payable on the 7th inst.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in answer to the resolution of July 20, transmitting copies of the correspondence between himself and Gov. Chamberlain, and other reports in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C. The President, in concluding his message, alludes to the disturbance in the South, and says that he awaits the forthcoming report of the Committee which recently investigated the Mississippi affair, feeling confident that it will sustain all that he has said about fraud and violence in that State. Ordered printed, and laid on the table.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to the resolution of July 24, transmitting a report in regard to a number of employés in that department, from 1859 to 1875, inclusive. Ordered printed, and laid on the table.

The Chair announced a new Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills—Messrs. Sargent, Boutwell, and Norwood.

A joint resolution, providing for the restoration of the writing of the original Declaration of Independence, was passed.

Mr. Allison called up the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof stated that the bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $74,675 less than the bill of last year. As the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, it appropriated $259,231, to which amount the Senate added $49,610. The Conference Committee had reduced the bill to the extent of $18,776.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment, and moved that the Senate now concur in the amendment of the House to said bill, and ask for a Committee of Conference. So ordered.

Mr. Paddock called up the House bill to establish a new land district in the Territory of Wyoming to be known as the Evanston District. Passed.

The Chair announced Messrs. West and Cockrell as members of the Commission to consider the work of reorganizing the army, authorized by the Army Appropriation bill recently passed.

Mr. Kelly called up the House bill to create an additional land district in the Territory of Idaho. Passed.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Osage cedar lands in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file their assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior. Agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the various amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Pending discussion a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of Ed Y. Parsons, a member from Kentucky. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. McCreery and Stevenson, and as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill reported by Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to utilize the products of the gold and silver mines, was taken up.

Mr. Holman asked leave to offer an amendment, providing that so much of the Resumption act as provides that on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the City Treasurer in New York, be repealed.

Mr. Bland objected, and the amendment was not received.

Thereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Mr. Kasson and others to prevent action on the bill, by consuming the morning hour.

That period having expired, the bill went over without action.

Mr. Glover, the Chairman of the Committee on the Real-Estate Pool, submitted a majority report, with the following resolution, which he asked to have adopted:

Resolved, That this report and the accompanying testimony, together with the letters of George M. Robeson, and addressed to the Committee, be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that the said Committee be instructed to inquire into said alleged violations of the law, and ascertain the liability of George M. Robeson for such alleged acts, and make such a report to the House as the facts and the law may justify, and in compliance with these instructions the said Committee shall have authority to take additional testimony.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Glover, Lewis, and Culberson.

Mr. Pratt submitted the views of the minority, signed by Messrs. Pratt and Smith, of Pennsylvania, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House finds no cause of complaint or censure attaching to George M. Robeson, growing out of his official relations and transactions with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and the temporary special agents of the Navy Department.

Mr. Hale made a point of order that the Committee on Real-Estate Pool had no authority to make the report on the subject of Naval Affairs.

The Speaker pro tem. (Sayler) regarded the matter more as a question of fact than of parliamentary law and declined to sustain the point of order.

The resolution reported by Glover was thereupon agreed to without a division, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $227,566 for payment of indebtedness incurred in the construction of the New York Post-Office building.

Mr. Conger commented on the lack of appropriations for other public buildings, and intimated that Randall's sympathies led him to favor New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall—What do you mean by your insinuation?

Mr. Conger—I mean just what I say, as I generally do.

Mr. Randall—If you mean to imply in the least degree that I have moved in the direction of the New York claims one hair's breath from the line of duty you state that which you know is not founded on fact.

Mr. Conger—I thought the gentleman ought to move in the same direction in regard to other public buildings. That would be in the line of duty.

Mr. Randall—When they come up for action, it will be time enough to judge. I have reported no deficiency for any public building in Philadelphia, but have no doubt that throughout the whole land there has been utter disregard of law in connection with the expenditures of public money, and the evidence given has struck even in high places.

Mr. Pratt, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, which had investigated the New York Post-Office, explained how this deficiency had arisen, and exculpated Potter, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from blame in the matter, saying it was the fault of the system which he had inherited from his predecessor (Mullett).

Mr. Randall—And this gentleman, whom you (Pratt) so highly commend, Potter, has been invited to resign, and it is a remarkable coincidence that his predecessor is to be called to take his place.

Mr. Hale—I doubt whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania is borne out in that statement.

Mr. Randall—I see it so stated this morning in Republican papers.

Mr. Hale—Now and then there are items of news in Republican papers that are not correct.

Mr. Randall—Perhaps the gentleman will tell us what the fact is. Has Potter been invited to resign, or has he resigned, or is he going to resign, and why?

Mr. Hale—It is not for me to say; I only say that I doubt whether the gentleman's statement is borne out by the facts.

Mr. Randall—I did not mean to say exactly that this was because Potter had done his duty in this respect, but when the gentleman from Iowa (Pratt) was commending him it occurred to my mind that he ought to be retained in his position, and that the man whose errors he was correcting ought not to be reinstated.

Mr. Hale—I suppose that he has resigned of his own motion, and that there is nothing involving censure in his going out of office.

Mr. Randall—I understand how people get out of office,—how Bristow got out, and Wilson got out, and Yaryan, and Dyer, and Henderson.

Mr. Frye—They ought to have been got out.

Mr. Hale—Now and then men actually do resign of their own motion.

Mr. Randall—There is a proverb that few office-holders die and none resign.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to certify to the Attorney-General, and to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, the testimony taken before the Committee with a view to having civil and criminal proceedings taken against persons shown to have violated the law, and to have obtained money illegally. Adopted.

Mr. Sampson called up the bill in regard to the measure of damages in actions for infringements of patents.

Mr. Rice raised the question of consideration, and the House refused to consider the bill—yeas, 74; nays, 102.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, in order to take the bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions for the payment of arrearages of pensions, making them date from the time of the pensioner's death or disability. It was necessary, however, under the rules to have each of the bills standing before it laid aside by a party vote, and, as O'Brien and others sought to interfere all parliamentary obstacles to the consideration of a bill which would take many millions out of the Treasury, the process of getting at it proved to be too tedious, and had finally to be abandoned. The Committee rose, when obituary speeches were made by Messrs. Jones, Boone, and Lawrence, after which the House adjourned.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The excitement regarding the Hestonville collapse has nearly died out. Bond, Maxey & Co., brokers, the heaviest losers by the transaction, have been given three days by the Board of Brokers to settle their balances. If it is not done in that time, they will be suspended from the Board.

This is dividend-day with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A rumor was started among the brokers to-day that the dividend would be passed, and in the prevailing excitement the rumor gained credence. Some brokers at the Board meeting offered small lots of the stock at 49, which were quickly taken. The Board of Directors met, however, and declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1 per share, which sent the stock up to 51⅛, its previous figure.

COINAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—The following is the official statement of the gold and silver coinage executed at the United States Mint in this city during the month of July, 1876:

Number of pieces of gold, 34,150; value, $683,000.

Silver—Number of pieces, 1,154,5000; value, $258,300.

Base metal—Number of pieces, 735,000; value, $15,150.

Total number of pieces, 1,923,650; total value, $956,450.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 1.—Frazier Harris, a resident of this city for upwards of thirty years, died last night at the age of 85. He served in the war of 1812, was widely known, and highly respected. His original home was New York. His brother was for many years Minister to China and Japan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 1.—Mr. Anton Erlenbern, of the firm of Erlenbern Bros., bankers and merchants of this city, died this afternoon. Mr. Erlenbern was one of the oldest residents in the history of Mendota, was well known and highly respected by the leading merchants in Chicago and Eastern cities. His genial disposition and straightforward business transactions endeared him to a very large circle of friends, who will learn of his untimely death with unfeigned regret. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Chief Justice Monell, of the Superior Court, died this afternoon of malarial fever at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Recent Turkish Defeat Near Trebigne.

The Turks Said to Have Lost 5,000 or 6,000 Men.

A Mass of Conflicting Reports Concerning Later Engagements.

The Czar Greatly Incensed at the Bulgarian Outrages.

Another Fruitless Attempt to Secure the Pardon of the Fenians.

THE EAST.

HAVOC AMONG THE TURKS.

RAGUSA, Aug. 1.—The Turks lost, in the recent battle at Trebinje, Selim Pasha killed, and Osman Pasha taken prisoner; two Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Majors, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed, to the last man. All the battalions which were engaged suffered. The number of Turkish inferior officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bilck. Corpses were thick in the road before the citadel. Besides the artillery and trains the Montenegrins captured 400 horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks are greatly outnumbered.

THE TURKS ENTER SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Turks have penetrated into Servia, and again assume the offensive.

The Montenegrins have been defeated at Antivar, and 400 Bulgarian prisoners have been released at Philippoli.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The European Congress upon the Eastern question will soon meet at Brussels.

UNFONUDLD.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the report of the rising of the Circassians in the Caucasus is unfounded.

MORE CONTRADICTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 2—5 a. m.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Gramado, July 29, reports that the Turks under Ahmed Eyoob Pasha entered the valley on the Servian frontier, the northern extremity of which is closed by mountains, where the Servians had a redoubt. Every house in Gramado was fortified. After a cannonade of an hour's duration the Turks climbed the mountain and carried the redoubt by storm. The Servians fled, and Gramado and Derbent and in ruins.

On the Fresibada Mountains, behind Derbent, the Servians made a stand, but again retired. It is again reported that on Sunday the Turks were within 9 miles of Krutazevatz.

THE CZAR.

LONDON, Aug. 2—5 a. m.—A Vienna special to the *News* gives the report that the Emperor of Russia has addressed the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg as follows: "The atrocities at Bulgaria has deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall act in a friendly manner towards Turkey if she treats the Christians better."

Between the 29th and 31st of July five Turkish divisions entered Servia. The Servians are seeking to avoid a battle.

MEDIATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a telegram to the Russian Agency, dated St. Petersburg, Aug. 1, stating that the Powers are negotiating for mediation, and so far agree in principle. It is not certain when the mediation may be accomplished without prejudice to the interests of either party.

DISLODGED.

The *Times'* Vienna special reports that the Suleiman Pasha attacked the Servians at Pandirolo. The position was defended by eight battalions and twelve guns. The Servians were dislodged.

The Turkish columns have united before Krujazevats, which place has been fortified by the Servians.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says the following are paragraphs of the recent Convention between Servia and Montenegro: A weekly subvention of 6,000 ducats is to be paid by Servia to Montenegro. The autonomy of Montenegro shall be respected. Servia gives guarantees of the annexation of Herzegovina to Montenegro, the Kingdom of Servia to be recognized by Montenegro. There is to be an offensive and defensive alliance between the contracting parties. Both States are to be incorporated in a Sclavonic federation.

LATEST.

LONDON, Aug. 2—5 a. m.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna from Zara yesterday states that Mukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded in the last battle and withdrew from Bilek, going in the direction of Trebinje to await reinforcements.

A detachment of 1,000 Bashi Bazouks were attacked on Monday at Bilek by the Montenegrins, whereupon Mukhtar Pasha returned and an engagement followed. At last accounts the result of this fight was unknown.

A dispatch from Kajura, Aug. 1, announces that 5,000 Turks defeated the insurgents at Kamengranda after three hours' fighting.

The Turks fired the villages of Trioba and the inhabitants fled.

LONDON, Aug. 2—5:30 a. m.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says information of the Sultan Murad's deposition has not been officially communicated to the European powers. There is no doubt that Turkey stands in the presence of another crisis.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* declares that the Christians in Turkey are in a desperate condition, and require the immediate support which Europe is able to grant if she is in earnest.

The report that Marshal Bazaine had entered the Turkish service is not true. He remains in Spain.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Austria has agreed to select England as arbiter in the solution of the conflict between Turkey and Servia.

The situation of the Servians is considered to have improved during the past few days.

The *Bersagliere* (newspaper), of Rome, has a report that an insurrection has broken out in Albania with headquarters at Scutri, and the movement is spreading through Province.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Mulloney Trimming Manufactory, of Coventry, has suspended. Its liabilities are reported to be $550,000.

ALL HANDS LOST.

The ship Geltwood, from Liverpool to Melbourne, was lost, with all hands, off Cape Northumberland, south coast Australia.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons, John O'Connor Power, Member for County Mayo, moved that, in the opinion of the House, the time had come for pardoning the Fenians. The motion, after debate, was rejected—117 to 51.

SPAIN.

ISABELLA.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A telegram from Santander says ex-Queen Isabella has informed King Alfonso that she has decided to take no part whatever in the political affairs of the Kingdom.

FRANCE.

APPEALED.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Proprietors of newspapers which were fined for libel on the Jesuit College have appealed from the jurisdiction of the court.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2—1 a. m.—For the Lake Region, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, winds mostly from the east or south, and clear or fair weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.08	71	79	N. E., light	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.07	74	54	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.07	75	56	N., fresh	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.04	77	49	N., fresh	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.07	71	71	N., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.08	71	71	N., fresh	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 80. Minimum, 66.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.14	64	Calm	....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.14	66	E., fresh	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	68	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.09	70	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Davenport	30.07	76	E., fresh	....	Clear.
Duluth	31.10	71	N. E., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.09	70	Calm	....	Fair.
Detroit	30.10	71	N. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Port Huron	30.13	67	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.11	71	N. E., light	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.07	73	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Marquette	30.05	75	S. W., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.10	70	E., light	....	Clear.
Omaha	30.01	71	Calm	....	Fair.
Rochester	30.10	71	E., fresh	....	Clear.
Toledo	30.07	72	N., E. fresh	....	Clear.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. C. Ralph Broadbent—Permanent Office and residence at the Palmer House, Parlor Y, first floor, Chicago, Ill. The eminent healer, by laying on of hands and magnetic manipulations, speedily and marvelously cures all chronic diseases, Fits, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. He detects and describes your diseases at sight, and will tell you whether he can cure you or not. Advice free, as above, every day from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Patients should inquire for Parlor Y.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

VEGETINE.

"VEGETINE,"

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE
Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

VEGETINE
Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

VEGETINE
Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

VEGETINE
Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

VEGETINE
Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

VEGETINE
Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

VEGETINE
Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

VEGETINE
Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

VEGETINE
Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

VEGETINE
Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

VEGETINE
Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Side.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

VEGETINE
Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable Blood Purifier in the world.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS!

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE OUT

REMAINING SUMMER STOCK

Large Concessions in Price

HAVE BEEN MADE.

The following are a few quotations among hundreds of other bargains now being sold at the

West End Dry Goods House

Ecru Striped Japanese Silks, half silk, 15c yard, formerly 50c.

Gray and Blk. Stripe do, frosted ground, 25c, worth 50c.

Blk. Grenadines, 25, 30, and 37½c, nearly half former prices.

8-4 Blk. Grenadines, $1, $1.25, and $1.50, reduced one-third.

Remaining stock of Fancy Summer Silks greatly reduced.

Bargains in imported Blk. Gros Grain Silks, from $1 yard upwards.

Lot of Plaid Dress Goods reduced to 10c yard, formerly 20c.

Line of very cheap Dress Goods on our centre tables at 20, 25, and 30c.

Great reductions have been made on all high grades of 3-4 and 6-4 Camels' Hair Suitings.

Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls at lower prices than have ever been heretofore.

Our Entire Stock of Linen Suits at Almost Half Price!

Linen Suits, 3 pieces, nicely trimmed, at $3, $3.50, $4.50, $5, and $7, well made in our own workroom, and very cheap.

Ladies' Ulsters at $3, $4, and $5. Extra sizes in Linen Suits and Ulsters; a few Linen Dusters, made a specialty.

Sun Umbrellas and Fans reduced one-third.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison & Peoria-sts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Settlement-Day Brings the Banks Increased Business.

New York Exchange Weak---Bank Clearings $4,100,000.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active, and Easier.

Provisions Weak---Wheat and Corn Turn Downward, but Close Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

The customary transactions of settlement-day gave the usual impetus to the business of the banks. Counter work was largely increased, and the clearings of the day showed a much larger volume of business than the recent average.

The demand for loans was greater. The supply of manufacturing paper was larger, presumably in part on account of the needs of pay-day, and in general there was a more active inquiry at the banks for accommodations. A considerable share of this arose from the shifting of obligations by Board-of-Trade operators from one bank to another. The amount of commercial paper made is small. Trade in all directions is dull, although a good season is anticipated in the fall.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; good outside borrowers get street rates.

On the street, desirable paper is scarce and in sharp demand. Rates for prime paper are 6 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was weak and sold between banks at 50c premium per $1,000.

The clearings were $4,100,000.

RED TAPE.

The Silver bill has been signed by the President, and is law; there is an abundance of silver change at the Sub-Treasury in this city, and at the Sub-Treasuries of other cities; there is great scarcity of change, particularly in the country; and yet no silver can be had. The officers at the Sub-Treasury say they have received no orders to issue the coin on hand, and it lies useless. This harassing delay seems nothing to the politicians in the Treasury Department, but it is a great, and apparently causeless, inconvenience to the community. Another instance of the circuitous and perplexing routine to which officials subject business-men may be seen in the ceremonial rites which must be performed when a bank in the interior desires to pay its semi-annual taxes on deposits, and the like. It is not allowed to forward a draft to the Sub-Treasury and receive a receipt by return mail. The Sub-Treasury insists upon the money; an order has to be sent by the country bank to its city correspondent here, the money taken to the Sub-Treasury, which gives triplicate receipts, one of which is for the taxpayer and the other for the officials at Washington.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of July 16, of the difficulties brought upon the Indian Government by the fall in silver. He says:

Except the Mutiny, this is probably the worst crisis in Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a calamity so crushing and so general. If the depression continues, it will probably paralyze the import trade. The problem before the Indian Government certainly calls for most anxious consideration, and if the depression be permanent will resolve itself into a question how to stave off national bankruptcy. The only sign which the Goverment gives as yet is an attempt to diminish home charges by inviting tenders here for articles hitherto purchased in England. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce desires to move the Government, but it is rumored that the members are much divided in opinion whether to recommend the Government to stop coining silver or to impose a heavy seigniorage charge. The other remedies suggested are the introduction of a gold coinage, and giving a fictitious value to the rupee by law. The objection to the former course is the heavy cost of changing the standard, and the latter scheme would be utterly futile. It is doubtful, too, whether inflating the value of the rupee by restricting the coinage would have the desired effect. The more feasible plan seems to be to stop the issue of notes, and convert the existing paper currency into silver. The present Indian paper currency amounts to over £11,000,000 sterling, the silver coinage is over £4,000,000,—that is, at the rate of 10 rupees to the pound. If the whole or a portion of the paper be withdrawn and silver substituted, it would tend to increase the demand for metal, and so raise its price. The change must, of course, be gradual, but this plan seems more likely to prove effectual than any other hitherto suggested.

THE PARIS LOAN.

The conditions of the Paris Loan were made known yesterday. It amounts to 120,000,000f, to consist of 258,065 bonds, at 500f each, to be issued at 465f. The interest will be 20f, or 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. The drawing will be quarterly, the first being fixed for the 10th of February, 1877. The first number at each drawing will be entitled to 100,000f, the second to 10,000f; the third to 5,000f; and the ten following numbers each to 1,000f,—in all 125,000f. The expectations of buyers seem to have been hardly realized by these conditions, for the premium of 17f at which the bonds were selling on Friday fell to 12f yesterday, after the publication of the above. It was thought that the issue price would be the same as that of the loan of last year—440f. Still there is every prospect of the loan being subscribed very many times over, as this already high premium indicates.—*London Times, July 16.*

GOLD AND GREENBACKS

Gold was 111¼@111⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 89⅞@89¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	488	490
Paris—francs	516¼	512½
Belgium	516¼	512½
Switzerland	516¼	512½
Germany	95	95½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120⅛	120½
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅝	115¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅛	121½
10-40s	118⅛	118⅜
United States new 5s of '81, ex. coup	116⅝	117
United States currency 6s	124⅜	.....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*105½	*106½
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds		*97
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		*96

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

There were sales of West Side City Railway, 100 shares, at 155; North Side City Railway, 100 shares, at 124, and 100 shares at 123½.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side	150	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct certfs.	*106	....
City Railway, North Side	124	....
Traders' Insurance Company	....	125
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	135	....
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Gold steady at 111⅛@111⅜. Carrying rate ½@3. Borrowing flat.

Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

State securities quiet and firm.

Stock speculation was characterized by depression and lower prices. New Jersey Central was the disturbing element of the market, and dropped 2⅜ per cent, from 63½ to 61⅛ regular, while sales were made as low as 60. The reason generally assigned for this fresh decline in New Jersey Central was sales of long stock for account of Philadelphia parties identified with the late disastrous "corner" in Hestonville shares. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off 1 per cent. This decline in coal shares had a demoralizing influence on the entire stock-list, and the whole market was heavy and lower. Rumors of continued decrease in the earnings of some of the Western roads also had a depressing effect on speculation. Michigan Central was pressed for sale, and went off from 41⅛ to 40⅛. Western Union declined from 70 to 69⅝; Lake Shore from 53⅝ to 53¼; St. Paul common from 36⅜ to 36; preferred from 67¼ to 67⅛; and Union Pacific from 58⅜ to 58. The decline in other shares was ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. At the second board the market was weak and the lowest prices of the day were current. At the close the market was firmer for some shares, while others were down to the lowest point of the day. Michigan Central rallied to 40⅜; New Jersey Central to 61⅜; Lake Shore to 53⅜; St. Paul common to 36¼, and preferred to 67⅜; Pacific Mail declined to 22⅞; Western Union to 69⅝c; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 95⅛; and New York Central to 106. Borrowing rates for coal shares were 1-32@⅛ per cent. The recent decisions at the West allowing the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company to build lines over certain railways was used with effect against the Western Union. Transactions were about 90,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Money-market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Custom receipts, $440,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $783,000.

Clearings, $35,000,000.

Produce exports for the week, $5,428,000.

Sterling weak, with actual business at 487½ for sixty days; 489½ for sight.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅞	New 5s	116⅝
Coupons, '65	115½	10-40s	115⅝
New	117⅜	10-40s, coupons	118⅜
Coupons, '67	119⅜	Currencies	125½
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69⅝	New Jersey Central	61⅜
Quicksilver	12	Rock Island	107⅜
Quicksilver pfd	14	St. Paul	36⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅞	St. Paul pfd	67⅜
Mariposa	7½	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	8	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	111	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo	84	Terre Haute	6
American	59½	Terre Haute pfd	13½
United States	67	Chicago & Alton	100
New York Central	106⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Erie	13⅛	Ohio & Miss	12¼
Erie pfd	20	Del., Lack. & W.	95⅛
Harlem	137	A. & P. Telegraph	17¾
Harlem pfd	138	Missouri Pacific	6
Michigan Central	40⅜	A. & P. pfd	2
Panama	133	Indiana Central	3¾
Union Pacific	58	C., B. & Quincy	117⅜
Lake Shore	53⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	11⅛
Illinois Central	92	Cen. Pac. bonds	108⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	95	U. Pac. bonds	104⅛
Northwestern	39⅛	U. Pac. land-grant	104⅛
Northwestern pfd	62⅜	U. Pac. sinking-fund	94¼
C., C., C. & I.	39		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44½	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	105½
Virginia, old	27½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Va	60	Sierra Nevada	17⅜
Crown Point	12	Imperial	5
California	65¾	Exchequer	16½
Yellow Jacket	29¼	Mexican	40
Segregated Belcher	75	Overman	82½
Alpha	41¾	Gould & Curry	16⅜
Ophir	48⅜	Justice	26
Belcher	18¼	Best & Belcher	48¼
Chollar	101	Caledonia	10½
Confidence	17¾	Hale & Norcross	12
Savage	21½		

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1, being 1 below the Bank of England rate.

Consols—Money and account, 96 9-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106¾.

American railroad securities—New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¼; preferred, 20.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Rentes, 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—United States bonds—New 5s, 103.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Gold, 111¼.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 548.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Barber st, 175 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x73 ft, dated July 24	$ 1,500
Augusta st, 318½ ft w of Noble st, s f, 24x124 3-10 ft, dated July 28	1,200
Mohawk st, 345 ft s of North av, e f, 28x124 1-10 ft, dated July 31	1,100
State st, 73½ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, undivided 1-7 of 25x120 ft, dated July 27	200
Church st, 247 ft n of North av, e f, 25x123½ ft, with other property, dated July 28	800
Elston road, 225 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 50x139½ ft, dated June 28	3,500
Illinois st, 125 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 35x100 ft, dated July 1	4,675
Erie st, 144 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 40x102 ft, dated Aug. 5, 1875	6,500
Washington st, 83 3-10 ft w of Michigan av, n f, 26 4-10x91 ft, dated July 28 (Martin Andrews to Isaac M. Daggett)	30,000
Carroll st, 43¾ ft e of St. John's place, s f, 65¾x122 3-10 ft, dated July 27 (Solomon Snow et al. to Reuben Mickel)	30,000
Nebraska st, 250 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 25x102 9-10 ft, dated July 29	800
Orchard st, 165 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 1	3,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 125 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 25x106½ ft, dated Feb. 25	$ 1,500
Union av, 93½ ft w of U. S. Yards dummy track, n f, 39x180½ ft, dated Nov. 5, 1875	6,000
Ellis av, 100 ft s of Brook st, e f, 20x105 ft, dated Feb. 25	6,000
Madison av, 200 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 40x150 ft, dated April 10	2,100

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	7,522	7,241	8,848	4,794
Wheat, bu	15,396	74,985	38,226	350
Corn, bu	146,404	136,185	153,314	123,981
Oats, bu	36,399	15,500	64,720	52,372
Rye, bu	3,580	727	2,706	1,964
Barley, bu	1,678	790	......	140
Grass seed, lbs	42,874	62,330	26,390	12,410
Flaxseed, lbs	31,800	......	......	......
B. corn, lbs	36,800	28,000	8,750	20,000
C. meats, lbs	187,140	83,700	489,025	770,300
Beef, brls	......	......	26	15
Pork, brls	131	......	2,646	232
Lard, lbs	......	26,500	599,380	69,984
Tallow, lbs	28,180	12,392	......	22,150
Butter, lbs	115,525	140,434	133,190	107,566
Live Hogs, No.	7,750	9,649	3,525	5,136
Cattle, No.	4,160	3,320	1,623	1,358
Sheep, No.	417	468	......	......
Hides, lbs	122,705	63,494	189,063	51,525
Highwines, brls	163	39	90	204
Wool, lbs	237,957	57,616	165,570	180,530
Potatoes, bu	542	......	......	......
Coal, tons	7,112	......	295	......
Hay, tons	80	......	10	......
Lumber, m	1,683	12,234	2,142	2,487
Shingles, m	7,620	2,080	590	1,308
Salt, brls	11,863	8,775	3,386	2,912
Poultry, lbs	......	650	......	......
Poultry, coops	40	94	......	......
Game, pkgs	3	......	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	426	446	23	45
Cheese, bxs	1,184	......	1,045	......
G. apples, brls	219	......	32	......

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 14,990 bu wheat, 1,203 bu corn, 2,099 bu oats, 1,222 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 4 cars rejected winter wheat, 5 cars No. 1 spring, 8 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (26 wheat); 40 cars high mixed corn, 176 cars and 11,700 bu No. 2 do, 40 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (257 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 5 cars white do, 11 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do (23 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car no grade barley. Total (310 cars), 139,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,652 bu wheat, 97,782 bu corn, 21,148 bu oats, 1,773 bu rye.

A well known "bear" operator was found on the curbstone last Saturday evening, meditating, like Caius Marius, among the ruins, and in answer to the question why he looked so blue (red), said: "I am 5,000 bu wheat long, by mistake, and the market is closed till Monday."

What is Milwaukee doing with all the rejected wheat that has recently been brought here for shipment to that point? It is suspected that somebody is playing a card on the elevators of Milwaukee which is not in the regular pack.

A preamble and resolution asking for the remonetization of the silver dollar was submitted to the Board of Trade yesterday by A. M. Wright, Esq., and will be voted on next Thursday.

The deliveries of provisions yesterday morning on August contracts were rather large, those of corn moderate, and on wheat light. It was expected, however, that grain would be carried round more freely in the afternoon.

The leading produce markets averaged easier yesterday, wheat and provisions ruling lower, while some other markets tended downward in sympathy. The continued fine weather and the lack of demand for August were sufficient reasons with many for selling short, and thus depressing prices, though the advices from other points were rather encouraging to holders, the English markets being firmer on wheat and New York higher on corn. Our receipts were small, except in corn, and exceeded by the shipments.

Dry goods were ordered sparingly, the demand, as heretofore, being in accordance with current needs. The grocery market had no specially new features. Only a fair business was in progress, and prices again ruled steady and firm. Dried fruits were dull and nominal. In the fish market little change was observable. With the exception of whitefish, which are plentiful, stocks are light, and that fact sustains prices despite the quietness of trade. Butter continues active and firm. Cheese was quiet and unchanged, selling at 7¾@9c for good to fancy factory. The demand for oils was reported light, linseed and lard being specially dull. Prices range the same as at the close of last week. Leather was quiet and steady. The tobacco market shows increased strength, in consequence of reports of damage to the growing crop at the South. Teas were in fair demand, and about steady. Coal and wood remain dull at previous prices.

At the lumber sale-docks trade was rather light, the country buyers being absent and the local trade inclined to hold off. The yard business continues light. Hardware is in moderate demand, and steadier, some staple goods being firm. Nails were steady at $3.05. The demand for wool continues active, and the market for some grades is firm. The receipts are increasing. Broom-corn and seeds were dull and easy. Pressed hay was very quiet, but new loose on wagons was selling freely to the city trade. Green fruits were generally slow and lower, the offerings being large, and frequently requiring immediate sale. Poultry was dull and lower.

Lake freights were quiet, but firmer. Corn to Buffalo was taken at the old rate of 1¼c; but vessels to Canadian ports were held more firmly, 6c being asked on wheat to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9½c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 195,000 bu corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	July 29, 1876.	July 22, 1876.	July 31, 1875.
Wheat—			
No. 2 red	2,404	2,764	976
No. 3 winter		370	2,181
Rejected winter	8,688	7,958	432
No. 1 spring	7,155	7,860	48,380
No. 2 spring	858,291	854,739	714,521
No. 3 spring	107,617	136,270	110,998
Rejected spring	94,055	96,656	55,972
No grade spring	708	2,120	......
No. 1 N. W. spring	98,004	143,629	55,625
No. 2 N. W. spring	329,596	359,476	170,442
Total	1,607,596	1,710,042	1,159,537
Corn—			
No. 1	6,100	7,364	13,540
No. 2	634,325	503,084	2,480,082
Rejected	210,487	306,208	234,611
No grade	20,626	50,082	11,793
High mixed	86,621	72,975	612,541
New do	11,719	19,225	......
Yellow	267	703	21,025
White	......	......	904
New No 2	......	......	2,391
New rejected	......	......	5,928
New mixed	14,334	34,721	......
Total	984,479	996,557	3,382,905
Oats—			
No. 2	65,282	116,575	167,456
New No. 2	......	......	988
No grade	334	......	......
Rejected	43,593	42,435	8,484
No. 2 white	39,902	47,882	37,358
Total	149,611	206,892	213,984
Rye—			
No. 1	380	375	......
No. 2	49,115	47,488	1,148
New No. 2	9,194	1,152	......
Rejected	11,785	12,027	374
New rejected	1,513	808	......
No grade	1,043	1,059	......
Total	73,030	62,909	1,522
Barley—			
No. 2	304,475	307,978	96
No. 3	25,830	24,999	2,559
Rejected	14,297	13,928	1,337
New do	484	......	370
Total	345,886	346,905	4,362

Total of all kinds in store, 3,160,102 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 102,446 bu wheat, 12,078 bu corn, 57,281 bu oats, 1,519 bu barley, and an increase of 10,121 bu rye. Total decrease, 163,203 bu. The above noted quantities of Northwestern wheat include 97,026 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 259,999 bu No. 2 Minnesota.

BRITISH BEARISHNESS.

Dornbusch's *Evening List*, of the 17th ult., contains an article by Mr. H. Kains Jackson, from which we extract the following:

Stocks in granary are this year larger than usual (1,678,000 quarters wheat at the end of June, in eleven ports of the U. K.)

Supplies on passage this year are about equal to those of 1875, and larger than those of 1874.

Harvest prospects are decidedly better for Europe and America than in 1875.

And the one point against these three is that English farmers have much smaller reserves this season than they had last year. But is this latter fact heavy enough to outweigh the others, and sustain English wheat at 4s above the level of 1875?

In reality this matter is insignificant compared with the one main consideration that always demands attention, What are the broad prospects of supplies from July to December?—and what proportion do they bear to our broad inclusive requirements as a nation? Are they enough, in excess, or short of our wants?

This question really admits of but one answer. Harvest and stocks together promise supply in excess of demand—or, to speak with extremest moderation, whatever excess of stock is now existing is likely to be maintained by receipts fully equal to current consumption.

From this conclusion there is no escape; whether acceptable or unsatisfactory, all present promise conducts to such result. When, too, the broader question of six months' supply is narrowed to the single month before harvest, during which, according to farmers' weekly deliveries, there might be comparative scarcity, it is found that without any fresh imports there are ample stocks for our own needs,—this point does not seem to admit of doubt.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Custom-House Aug. 1, 1876: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 4 cases dry goods. Duties collected, $2,417.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only in moderate demand, and easier all round: though hogs were in light supply, and steady. The deliveries of pork and lard on August contracts were rather large, and some of these lots came back on the market, which caused the weakness. There was very little inquiry for shipment, and the outward movement of meats was comparatively small. Our stocks are rather light for this part of the year.

The stock of pork in Chicago is estimated at 38,000 brls, and of lard 18,000 tcs.

The stock of pork in New York is reported to be 27,186 brls, against 32,906 brls a month ago, and 44,429 brls a year ago. The stock of lard is 32,000 tcs regular and 7,764 tcs irregular.

The stocks in St. Louis are 4,080 brls pork, 3,627 tcs lard, and 5,169,000 lbs meats.

Mess Pork—Was rather more active, and declined 35c per brl, but closed steadier at 27½@30c below Monday's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 350 brls cash at $18.42½@18.60; 4,250 brls seller August at $18.40@18.60; 5,250 brls seller September at $18.60@18.92½; and 750 brls seller the year at $15.65@15.75. Total, 10,600 brls. The market closed firm at $18.45@18.60 for cash lots; $18.45@18.47½ seller August; $18.65@18.67½ for September; $15.75@16.00 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $19.00@19.25, and extra do at $14.25@14.50.

Lard—Was rather less active, and declined 20c per 100 lbs, but closed firmer at 10c below the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was 1s per cwt higher, the report of which fact induced the upward turn in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs seller August at $10.80@10.90; and 5,000 tcs seller September at $10.90@11.02½. Total, 6,750 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.90@10.92½ cash or seller August; $11.00@11.02½ seller September; and $9.87½@9.90 seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted 5@10 per 100 lbs below the price of winter lots.

Meats—Were quiet, and winter sides were a shade easier, in sympathy with pork and lard, but with no general change in quotations. Summer lots were dull and nominally steady. Sales were limited to 50,000 lbs short ribs seller August at 9¾c. The following were the latest quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7½	9¾	10⅛
Boxed	7¾	10	10⅜
July	7½	9¾	10⅛
August	7½	9¾	10⅛
September	7⅝	10	10⅜
Bacon, cash	8⅝	11	11⅛

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6¾@6⅞c for boxed shoulders; 9⅛@9½c for do short ribs; 9½@9¾c for do long clears; 9⅝@10c for do short clears; 9¼@9½c for do long and short clears; 9⅛@9¼c for do Cumberlands; 12¼@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 12c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13½@14½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 5½@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $26.00@26.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, and without particular change in prices. Shippers were not in the market, and local dealers were satisfied with a very few lots, as they were disposed to hold off for concessions. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $7.25; 514 brls spring extras, partly at $4.75@5.00 for good, and $2.75 for sour; and 100 brls rye flour at $4.05. Total, 814 brls. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.95@4.10.

Bran—Was active and a shade easier. Sales were 50 tons at $10.50 on track and free on board cars, and 100 tons at $10.25 to arrive.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $15.75@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active, and rather weak under large offerings, declining 1½c from the closing prices of Monday, with a diminished difference between August and September, though the former was heavy early. The British markets were reported firm, with a fair inquiry and unsettled weather, but the ticker subsequently noted the weather in England as fine, and that induced weakness. New York was firm, with a good demand for prime, while Milwaukee was lower, and our receipts were small, the inspection into store being only 26 car loads. There was very little demand here for shipment, and that only for the lower grades, and though the deliveries of the morning were small, they were expected to be larger in the afternoon, as several firms were reported to be "sorting out" receipts. It was also rumored that some private cable advices quoted Liverpool dull and tending downwards. These things made free sellers, and the market weakened under it, though a good many orders were received from the country to buy September wheat. These orders came from sections where the crop outlook is poor. It is very thin in places, and at some points is reported to be almost a total failure, but it is generally believed that the average yield will be a fair one. The recent advices from Great Britain, too, indicate more of a shortage there than has been calculated on, which probably accounts for the greater firmness of the past three days on the other side of the Atlantic. Several operators took hold yesterday of August wheat, to carry into September, but it was generally in small lots, few of them caring to risk large sums on the condition, though the chances of spoiling are every day growing less. They were more afraid of another spell of hot weather than of damage if the present temperature should continue. Seller September opened at 94½c, sold at 94⅜c, declined to 92⅝c, advanced to 92⅞c, and closed at 92⅞c. Seller August, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at 89½c, and declined to 87¼c, being offered at one time at 87½c, and closed firmer at 88¾c. Nothing was done in October. Cash sales were reported of 63,000 bu No. 2 spring at 88@89c; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at 79c; 14,000 bu rejected do at 62@63c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 46@82c on track. Total, 83,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet, and sales were confined to 2,800 bu by sample at 96c@$1.08 free on board cars. No. 2 was nominal at the same price as straight No. 2 spring.

Winter Wheat—Sale was made of 700 bu new by sample at $1.10 free on board cars.

CORN—Was in fair demand, but weak early, in sympathy with wheat, declining ¼c, and closed firmer at ¼c below the latest figures of Monday. Liverpool was 3d per quarter higher, and New York was quoted ½@1c better for export, while there were few deliveries made in the morning on August contracts. But the weather was fine, and the receipts fair, which made many operators bearish, and the number of sellers for future exceeded the number of buyers, while there was a good demand for shipment, under which cash No. 2 commanded a slight premium, closing at 45½c. High mixed was relatively stronger, closing at 47¼c. Seller September opened at 45⅝c, and declined to 45⅛c, closing at 45⅛c. Seller August sold at 45@45¼c, closing at 45⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 41,000 bu high mixed at 47@48c; 148,200 bu No. 2 at 45@45½c; 32,200 bu rejected at 41@41½c; 4,800 bu by sample at 38@48½c on track, and 5,600 bu do at 43@49c free on board cars. Total, 231,800 bu.

OATS—Were less active and ¼@½c higher. There was a good demand from holders of country orders, and some of the shorts manifested a disposition to fill in, and the offerings were moderate. Reports were received indicating that the damage to the crop by rust was more widespread than was first supposed. Advices from Western Iowa were to the effect that the oats in that section had been injured, and the Illinois crop is said to be turning out badly. The receipts continue moderate and the stock in store is rapidly decreasing, being at the close of last week a little less than 150,000 bu, and the reported shipments since have exceeded the receipts. Seller August sold at 30@30¼c, closing at the outside. September opened at 29⅝c, sold to 30⅛c, and closed at 30c. October sold at 30@30¼c, closing at 30¼c. The trading was chiefly in August and September. Cash was quiet at 30¼c, and rejected at 24c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 30¼c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23@24c; 1,800 bu by sample at 30@34c on track; and 9,000 bu do at 28@36c free on board. Total, 16,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and firm, the offerings being light. No. 2 sold at 55½c, and rejected at 47½c. August was nominal at 55@58c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 400 bu rejected at 47½c. Total, 3,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and easier for futures, and nominal for cash. September sold early at 70c, and afterwards at 69c, closing with sellers at 69c. October was quiet at 67@67¼. Several samples of new barley were offered. Among them were some lots from Northern Iowa and Wisconsin, which were of excellent quality, especially those from the last named State. There was no trading in cash, and old was nominal at 50c for No. 2, 30c for No. 3, and 25c for rejected. No sales were reported.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales, 140,000 bu at 88¾c cash, 92⅞@92¼c for September, and 88c for the year.

Other grain and provisions were quiet.

LATEST.

Mess pork was moderately active and 7½c lower, closing at $18.57½@18.62½ for September, and $18.37½@18.40 for August, with sales of 4,250 brls at $18.57½@18.62½ for September, and $15.75 seller the year.

Lard was quiet at $10.90 for August, and $11.00 for September. Sales, 1,750 tcs at $10.90 for August, and $11.00@11.02½ for September.

Wheat was fairly active, closing ⅛@¼c higher than on 'Change. September sold at 92⅝@93c, and closed at 92⅞c. August sold at 88⅞@89⅛c, and closed at 89c.

Corn was quiet and steady at 45⅛c for August, and 45⅛c for September.

Oats sold at 30¼c for September, closing at 30c.

Barley sold at 69c seller September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and easy. The stock is not very large, but it consists mostly of low grades, which holders prefer to sell rather than carry over, especially as the new crop bids fair to be large in those qualities. The demand is of a retail character, and the quoted prices are obtained for small lots. A dealer who has recently visited some of the broom-corn districts of the State thinks the crop will not be two-thirds of that of last year. The acreage planted this last spring was over 3,000 acres less than in the preceding season, and the crop has been badly damaged by heavy rains. The crop along the Illinois Central Railroad is very backward and thin, and that on the Burlington Road is not looking as well as usual. The reports from Cherry Valley are favorable. The advices from Kansas indicate that the crop is looking well. In Nebraska the acreage was reduced about one-half. Following are the retail prices: Choice old hurl, 10c; hurl, 6@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 5@6½c; good to choice medium brush, 4½@6½c; fair inside and covers, 4@4½c; inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@4c.

BAGGING—Orders for grain-bags are coming in with steadily-increasing freedom, and the market is in a firm position. The cheaper brands, such as American, Amoskeag, and Otter Creek, are in moderate supply, and holders look for better prices further along in the season. The demand for burlaps and gunnies remains unimproved, and prices are easy. We quote: Stark A, 24½c; Peerless AA, 23½c; Lewiston, 22½c; Montaup, 23c; Ontario, 23c; American A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

BUTTER—There was little change in the position of the butter market. The receipts continue heavy for the season, but the demand keeps up remarkably well, and the surplus stock now on hand is not of sufficient magnitude to unfavorably influence values. A firm feeling prevails among holders, and full figures are, as a rule, insisted upon. Shippers and the home trade bought liberally at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@25c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

CHEESE—There was not much activity in the cheese trade, and not much is looked for at this particular stage of the season. Stocks are moderate, but quite equal to present needs. Good to fancy factory is quoted at 7¾@9c, and lower grades at 3@7c.

COAL—Prices remain as before. Consumers appear in no hurry to place their orders for the winter's supply, and little is doing beyond meeting immediate wants. We quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Fresh packages were salable at 12@12½c, but most of the stock was selling at lower figures, 11c being about the average for candled lots.

FISH—The fish market presents the same general features as noted for a number of days past. Excepting cod and fat mackerel, there is but little activity in the demand, but, as stocks generally are light, the market maintains a fairly firm tone. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.10@4.15; No. 2 do, $3.90@4.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Orders were few and small, and the market wore an air of extreme quiet. Stocks, both of domestic and foreign fruits, are small. Below are the ruling prices:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@12c; raisins, layers, $2.25@2.30; loose Muscatel, $2.70@3.00; Valencia, 9½@10½c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Michigan apples, 9¼@9¾c; pared peaches, 15@17c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 18@19c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries were in large supply and lower. It is expected that the bulk of the crop will arrive this week. Peaches were more freely offered, and, together with apples and tomatoes, were slow and irregular in price. Melons were unchanged. Lemons were easier, the demand having slackened, but the supply is light and deficient in fine fruit, and a hot spell of weather would likely call out more buyers, and lead to an advance. California fruit is arriving freely. We quote: Black raspberries, $1.75@2.00 per case of 16 qts; blueberries, $2.00@2.50 per bu; blackberries, $1.25@1.60 per case of 16 qts; new apples, 25@30c per box; do, $2.00@3.50 per brl; peaches, 75c@$1.25 per basket; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; watermelons, $12.00@15.00 per 100; muskmelons, $8.00@10.00 per 100; California pears, $4.50@5.00 per box; do plums, $4.00@4.50 per box; lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; oranges, $8.00@8.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Little that is new was developed in the grocery market. Business was generally reported quiet, and no important variation in prices was apparent. Sugars were firm, as were also sirups, molasses, coffees, and rice. We quote:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@22¼c; good to prime do 21@21½c; common to fair, 19½@20c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 21¾@22¾c; Maracaibo, 21½@22½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; do No. 3, 11@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅜@10½c; do C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; fair to prime do, 9⅞@9⅝c; common do, 9½@9⅝c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 28@30c.

Spices—Allspice, 16½@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6⅛@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6½c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c.

Starch—Laundry, 6¾@7c; gloss, 9@9½c; corn, 9@10c.

HAY—Was quiet and little better than nominal, not enough hay being offered to attract buyers. The city is supplied with loose hay: No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.50; No 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00@9.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $7.00@8.50; slough, $8.50.

HIDES—Were selling readily to dealers at quotations. The receipts are moderate, but there is less competition among buyers, and no change in prices is looked for. Quotations: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼@7½c; damaged, 5¼c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7½c; green country, 5¼c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was made of 100 brls at $1.10½ per gallon.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand and steady, some of the staple articles which are now nearly at cost being firm, and an early advance in those goods is probable. We quote:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $8.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 27c.

Solder—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 10c; slabs, 8¾c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3¾@4c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fence wire, 5c; do, small lots, 5½c.

NAILS—Were steady and in moderate demand at $3.05 rates.

OILS—Prices range the same as at the close of last week, there at the moment they are comparatively steady. Trade was quiet. We quote: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 17@17½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 19½@19½c; Snow White, 150 test, 21@21½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 77c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw 53c; boiled, 58c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits 60c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14@15c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Was dull and weak, the offerings being large as compared with the inquiry. Old chickens were quoted at $3.50@3.75, and springs at $1.50@3.50.

POTATOES—Were dull at $1.75@2.00 per brl, the city being supplied by neighboring gardeners.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was offered, but there was little demand for it, and prices were weak at $2.40 for prime. New seller August was freely offered at $2.20 with $2.15 bid. Buyers were disposed to wait, preferring to buy by sample than by contract. Flax was quoted at $1.20@1.25. The new crop is being cut. It will probably be smaller than that of last season, and poorer in quality. Clover was firmly held at $9.60@9.75. Other seeds were neglected: Timothy, $2.25@2.40; clover, $9.25@9.75; Hungarian, 30@45c; millet, 30@45c; flax, $1.15@1.25.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TOBACCO—The market is quoted stronger. There is not much activity in trade, the increased strength growing out of unfavorable reports concerning the growing crop. Quotations remain as before: Fine cut—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 55@60c; common, 43@45c. Plug—Natural leaf, soft pressed, choice to extra, 70@80c; do hard-pressed, 65@70c; half-bright, choice, 55@60c; do medium, 50@55c; standard black, good to extra, 48@53c; common black, 43@45c. Smoking—Good to choice, 34@37c; medium, 31@33c; common, 29@31c; California, choice, 40@60c; do extra, 60@$1.00.

TEAS—Some pretty liberal orders have been placed of late, the extreme low prices at which teas may now be bought attracting the attention of the trade. For the season a fairly satisfactory business is in progress. We quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choice to choicest new first picking, 65@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Maple is quoted at $7.50, and beech at $6.50, delivered. Trade is quiet, and prices are steady.

WOOL—Continues fairly active and steady, some grades being firm, and in a few instances higher figures have been obtained, but no advance has been established, and late dispatches from Boston report a slackening in the demand there. The Boston *Bulletin*, July 29, says:

"In fine fleeces the desire of several of the large man-

against the lighthouse keeper at Pilot Island for inattention and neglect of duty have already been made through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, but they seem to have been but little minded by the keeper, who, according to latest advices is still as negligent as ever, caring but little that thousands of dollars worth of property and numberless lives are imperiled by his inattention to duty. The locality around Pilot Island is a very dangerous one, especially in foggy weather, yet seldom does this fellow take the pains to sound the fog-whistle. The Captain of the tug Bismarck reports that last Sunday morning at 7 o'clock he passed that point in very dense fog, being unable to see more than a few feet ahead. Though he sounded his fog-horn continually, yet he did not get a single reply from the light-house. A number of Captains at this port drew up and signed a letter yesterday requesting the discharge of the careless official. The letter will be sent to Washington to-day.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.—The prop Peerless arrived yesterday from Lake Superior with a large cargo of freight and passengers. The following is an abstract of her log:

"Left Duluth at 4 p. m. July 26; in port, Canadian stmrs Asia and Quebec, stmr Keweenaw and steam barge Jarvis Lord; met stmr City of Duluth off Bark Point; stopped at Bayfield and Ashland; met stmr Manistee at head of ship canal; arrived at Hancock at 6 p. m. July 27; in port barge Swayne and stmr Winslow; left at 8:25 p. m.; stopped at L'Anse and took on brown stone for Chicago; arrived at Marquette at 10 a. m. July 28; in port, steam barges Cormorant, Sheldon, Wilson, Ohio and consorts, stmr Missouri; took on 200 tons pig-iron and sundries, and left for Grand Island 5:30 p. m.; arrived at Onota at 8:30 p. m.; took on 250 tons pig-iron; left 2:30 a. m.; July 29, met stmr J. L. Hurd off Grand Marais, barge Vienna and consort Verona off Whitefish Point; arrived at Sault 3:30 p. m.; left 5 p. m.; met Canadian stmr Francis Smith and stmr Marine City in Sault River; stopped at Detour, Mackinaw, and Traverse City; the weather quite cool on Lake Superior. Republican delegates from Upper Michigan came with us to Traverse City."

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 1.—DOWN—Props Japan, Starucca, Jarvis Lord and consort, Arizona and barges.

UP—Props Ontario, Mary Pringle, Ontonagon and barges; schrs Grace Greenwood, Lively, Herbert, Dudley, Fellowcraft, Star, Morning Star, Evening Star, James Couch, George M. Case, Homer.

WIND—North, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 1.—ARRIVED—Schrs New London, C. H. Warrington.

CLEARED—Props E. B. Hale, Vienna; schrs Verona, Alva, Bradley, C. H. Warrington.

PASSED UP—Props St. Paul, St. Louis.

BOUND DOWN—Cuyahoga, J. L. Hurd.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Aug. 1.—ARRIVED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 840 brls flour, 500 brls meal; prop Whale, Seneca, 2,550 bu corn, 1,350 bu oats.

CLEARED—Brilliant, Morris, 113,700 ft lumber; Tempest, Sparland, 98,320 ft lumber; prop Peerless, Sparland, 26,478 ft lumber; prop Victor, Peoria, 67,103 ft lumber, 20,450 lath; Gipsey Queen, Peoria, 85,287 ft lumber, 3,650 lath; Iron Clad, Ottawa, 88,694 ft lumber.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 1.—DEPARTURES—For Chicago, schr G. S. Hazzard, with 1,700 tons coal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The rapid increase of the commerce of Owen Sound makes the improvement of the harbor there imperative....The schr Brightie was towed by the prop Europe from White Fish Point, Lake Superior, to Duluth, for $100....The schr Mary Ann Scott, which is beached south of Two Rivers, has been dismantled and abandoned, her owner having found it impossible to get her off....The lighthouse at Port Dalhousie having been destroyed by fire, as already announced, the schr H. P. Murry has been engaged to display an elevated white light at the end of the east pier until the lighthouse can be repaired....The Racine *Advocate* of the 29th of July says: "The brig Mechanic, Capt. M. J. Kelley, which left this port for Europe, has been heard from 'at sea,' all well. She left Quebec on the 19th inst., and will touch at Queenstown for orders. Her destination from there is not known, but may possibly be Bristol, Eng. The last dispatch, written 'at sea,' was brought in by a pilot-boat"....Says the Port Huron *Times*: "It is asserted now that the owner of the schr Saltillo has been found, and proposes to prosecute the wreckers for blowing the decks from that vessel. Of course this is pretty much all talk, as it would be rather difficult for him to prove property or establish the fact that the decks were blown from the Saltillo, as no one saw the operation performed but the diver, and he was not down when the charge exploded, nor would he be apt to 'tell on' himself were he requested to do so. The position of the owner, if really so intended, would seem to favor the dog-in-the-manger fable, as the vessel will never do him any good."

A NEW YACHT.—James Brooks, the boat-builder, has on the stocks a new yacht, which, for beauty of model and finish, eclipses all his previous efforts in that line. She is about 25 feet long; has a clipper stem and elliptical stern. Her lines are very easy and fine, and those who profess to be judges of marine architecture predict that she will prove a "flier" when she comes out. She is to have a good racing rig, and will carry a cloud of canvas for a boat of her size. It is said that Mr. Brooks intends taking her to Chicago to speed her with some of the yachts there. If he does, the Chicago skippers will find her a slippery craft to sail with.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A NEW FEATURE.—A change appears to be gradually taking place in the manner of marketing lumber, which presents an encouraging feature to lumbermen, and will prove equally advantageous to vessels engaged in carrying this staple product. It says: "We refer to the sale of lumber on the docks here, instead of throwing it upon the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. A number of buyers have been in the city during the past week making contracts for special lots. When our lumbermen can sell the product of their mills upon their own docks they have gained a decided advantage over the former system of doing business, and will be able to secure much better prices for their lumber. This system will be advantageous to both parties,—to the seller in the increased prices and the reduction of expenses and shrinkage in measurement, and to the buyer that he will be able to contract for just what stuff he wants, and not be compelled to take it in lots as it comes upon the market. This system, too, will do away with the profit of the middlemen, and save it to the producer."—*Ludington Record.*

CASUALTIES.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Aug. 1.—The Baptist Sunday-School of this city had a picnic at Bawbee's Lake, just east of Hillsdale. A special train started from this city at 8 a. m., freighted with nearly 300 people, mostly women and children. About 2 o'clock fourteen of the number went out on the lake boat-riding. They had not proceeded far when the boat sprang a leak, and in a moment the boat turned over, and nine were drowned in about sixty feet of water. The lost are G. H. Taylor, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Thornton and child, Randall Blackman, Mary and Libbie Cunningham, Mary Keely, Alice Hayes. At the time of writing, 6 p. m., none of the bodies have been recovered. The excursion train has arrived, and our city is draped in mourning. All efforts will be made to recover the bodies to-night.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—A terrible accident occurred about 1 o'clock to-day at Bawbee's Lake, about 1 mile east of Hillsdale, in this State. An excursion party from Coldwater, numbering about 300, were there spending the day. Sixteen of them went out on the lake on a flat-boat or scow, when it suddenly sank and nine of the party were drowned. The water is 50 or 60 feet deep where the boat sank. Up to 5 p. m. none of the bodies had been recovered. The names of the drowned are as follows: G. H. Taylor, aged 45; Mrs. Thornton, and child 9 years; Mrs. Musser; Mary Cunningham and her sister Libbie, aged respectively 14 and 16 years; Alice Hayes, aged 16; Mary Keely, 14; and Randall Blackman, aged 9, all of Coldwater. The wildest excitement prevails at Hillsdale.

The following are the names of those found up to 10 p. m.: Alice Hayes; Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, Mary Keely, Libbie Cunningham, G. H. Taylor, Randall Blackman.

TORNADO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—A tornado passed over Bahmore Township, Cass County, Mo., Saturday morning last, destroying several dwellings and other buildings, and seriously injuring crops and other farm products. Mrs. George Webb was instantly killed. Her mother-in-law was fatally injured, and an infant belonging to Jacob Raynor was killed.

PROVED FATAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—A laborer named Robert Cox, whose foot was crushed a few days ago at the new Court-House, died to-day from his injuries.

DROWNED IN A BUCKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—A daughter of Jules Meunier, aged 10 months, fell into a bucket of water to-day and was drowned.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Arrived—Steamers Abyssinia, Liverpool; State of Indiana, Glasgow; Ethiopia, Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Sailed—Pacific Mail steamer Alaska for Hongkong, via Yokohama.

PASTIMES.

The White Stockings Successful at Louisville—15 to 7.

St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati, and Hartford the Athletics.

First Day of the Buffalo Races—Some Fast Trotting.

Amy B. Makes 2:19 1-2, but Loses the Race After All.

Garnier Beats Slosson in the San Francisco Tournament.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHICAGOS, FOR THE SEVENTH TIME, "LAY OUT" THE LOUISVILLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Chicagos and Louisvilles played their seventh game in this city to-day, and this, like all the preceding games, ended in favor of the Whites. From an article that appeared in one of the morning papers, the Whites expected that a very dead ball would be furnished, but, on the contrary, a very lively one was put in. The Louisvilles went to the bat, and opened up on Spalding at a lively rate. Their first striker, Gerhardt, hit the first ball pitched away over Hines' head, and made a clean home run. Devlin, Hague, and Chapman followed with safe hits, filling the bases, when Hastings put up a fly to McVey, who allowed it to strike his hand and bound towards Spalding, who threw to White, putting out Devlin, and White to Anson, putting out Hague, and accomplishing a very neat double play. Chapman scored the third run of the inning on Fulmer's and Snyder's safe hits. The Louisville players became very much encouraged at this fine starter, and the audience were delighted. Barnes opened up for the Chicagos by taking his base on called balls. Somerville allowed Peters' and Anson's hard hits to get away from him. Hague made an excusable error off White's hit, and Hines made a two-baser. All this yielded the Whites four runs, and gave them the lead, which they maintained throughout the game. The Louisvilles were blanked in the second inning, and the Whites added six runs to their score by the safe batting of Glenn, Peters, McVey, Anson, and White, assisted by several bad errors. The cover was knocked off the ball in this inning, and a new one was substituted. The home nine got on to Spalding again in the third inning, and scored four runs, Hastings, Somerville, and Devlin making singles, and Fulmer a clean home run. The Whites made three of their four errors in this inning. From this out the fielding of the Chicagos was perfect, and the home nine failed to bat with any effect. Appended is

THE SCORE.

Louisville.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Gerhardt, 1 b.	5	2	1	14	0	1
Devlin, p.	5	0	4	0	2	1
Hague, 3b.	5	0	3	4	3	2
Chapman, r. f.	5	2	1	0	0	0
Hastings, c. f.	5	1	2	1	1	0
Fulmer, s. s.	5	1	3	0	6	2
Somerville, 2 b.	5	0	2	1	4	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	3	2	3
Ryan, l. f.	4	1	0	4	0	0
Total	43	7	15	27	18	12
Chicago.						
Barnes, 2 b.	6	2	1	2	3	0
Peters, s. s.	6	1	2	0	3	0
McVey, 1 b.	5	3	1	10	0	0
Anson, 3 b.	5	3	1	3	4	1
White, c.	5	3	2	6	1	1
Hines, c. f.	5	0	1	1	0	1
Spalding, p.	5	1	1	1	2	1
Bielaski, r. f.	6	1	1	1	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Total	48	15	13	27	13	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Chicago	4	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	—15

Umpire—Mr. Houtz, of the Indianapolis Club.
First base by errors—Louisville, 3; Chicago, 9.
Runs earned—Louisville, 5; Chicago, 4.
Bases on called balls—Barnes, Anson, and Ryan.
Passed balls—Snyder, 3; White, 1.
Wild pitches—Devlin, 1.
Double plays—Spalding, White, and Anson, 1; Peters, Barnes, and McVey, 1.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEAT THE ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—An exceptionally interesting game was played here this afternoon between the Hartfords and Athletics. The Athletics went to bat first, and, upon inexcusable errors of Ferguson and Bond, scored three runs, but, through the sharp fielding of their opponents, made but one run thereafter. The batting display was first-class, the visiting club showing best at the bat, though credited with fewer base hits than the Hartfords. In the second inning Coons severely injured his hand and retired, his place being filled by Ritterson the balance of the game. Really brilliant play marked both clubs in the field and bat. The score is as follows:

Hartford.	R	B	P	A	E
Remsen, c. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Burdock, 2 b.	2	3	4	2	0
Higham, r. f.	1	0	3	1	0
Ferguson, 3 b.	0	1	1	1	2
Carey, s. s.	2	2	0	3	2
Bond, p.	1	1	0	2	3
York, l. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Mills, 1 b.	0	0	11	0	1
Harbidge, c.	0	1	5	0	1
Total	8	10	27	10	9
Athletic.					
Hall, l. f.	1	2	5	0	0
Force, s. s.	0	0	0	3	3
Fisler, 2 b.	1	1	2	3	2
Meyerle, 3 b.	2	1	2	2	2
Sutton, 1 b.	0	0	8	0	0
Knight, r. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Eggler, c. f.	0	2	5	0	0
Coons, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Zettlein, p.	0	1	1	1	1
Total	4	7	27	9	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartfords	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	—8
Athletics	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Earned runs—Hartfords, 2; Athletics, 0.
Bases on errors—Hartfords, 6; Athletics, 6.
Double-plays—Carey, Burdock, and Mills; Meyerle and Fisler.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Charles Daniels, of Hartford.

CINCINNATI VS. ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 3
St. Louis	1	2	0	6	0	0	9	0	1	—19

Runs earned—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 13.
Base-hits—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 22.
Errors—Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 6.

WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—The game of base-ball between the Bloomingtons and Blue Socks of Jacksonville, this afternoon, did not transpire, for the reason that the Bloomingtons refused to allow the Jacksonvilles to play Simpson, of St. Louis, who joined them to-day as pitcher. They offered to play with Simpson in any other position, but fell back on the sixty-day rule, and would not put their nine on the ground. Fully 1,000 people were on the ground, and the gate-money was refunded.

PRINCETON TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 1.—The first day of the base-ball tournament passed off pleasantly. The day was delightful, and the crowd large. Two games were played, as follows: Keithsburg and Princeton, score 14 to 6 in favor of the former. Kewanee and Monmouth, 20 to 3 in favor of the latter.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—A ball game here to-day on the Red Cap grounds resulted: Red Caps, 20; Silver Stars of Northfield, 3. The game was closely played until the sixth inning, when the catcher for the Silver Stars was partially disabled. Runs earned—Red Caps, 5; Silver Stars, 2. Gross, of the Chicago Athletics, caught for the Red Caps, and will play with them hereafter. They start East about the 20th, intending to play at Janesville, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, etc. After their return home they hope for visits from several Eastern clubs, including one or two of the League nines for exhibition games.

THE TURF.

FRIDAY'S RACES AT DEXTER PARK.

The following are the entries for next Friday's races at Dexter Park:

3:20 CLASS—PREMIUM, $150.

Orin Dean's blk. m. Lady Lynn.
George Tabor's g. g. Milton T.
A. W. Longley's ch. m. Highland Maid.
William Hodges' br. m. Minnie Taylor.
William B. Darling's ch. g. Harry.
Thomas Evers' ch. g. Sorrell Tom.
J. Atkinson's ch. g. Tommy.

2:40 CLASS—PREMIUM, $200.

Frank Hersey's ch. g. Tom.
William F. George's br. g. Jack Short.
C. Sullivan's br. m. Germania.
S. Crooks' b. g. Fiddler.
T. Evers' d. g. Iowa Boy.
William Hodges' br. m. Minnie Taylor.
William B. Darling's ch. g. Sorley K.
J. L. Dwelle's br. g. Wonder.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Eight thousand people attended the races to-day. The weather was fine, the track fast, and the contests very exciting. Six heats were trotted in each race.

SUMMARY—2:36 CLASS.

Irene	2	2	1	2	1	1
Kate	1	1	2	3	2	2
Infield	7	3	3	1	3	3
St. Patrick	5	5	4	4	5	ro
Versailles Girl	4	4	5	5	6	ro
Moose	6	6	6	6	4	ro
Rose	3	dis.				

Time—2:24¼; 2:26¾; 2:26½; 2:29; 2:26; 2:28.

SUMMARY—2:24 CLASS.

Little Fred	1	2	3	2	1	1
Amy B.	6	1	1	5	6	3
May Bird	2	7	5	1	2	2
Blue Mare	3	4	6	7	3	ro
Richard	5	6	2	6	4	ro
Nellie Irwin	7	2	7	4	7	ro
Bell Brassfield	8	5	4	3	5	ro
Breeze	4	8	dr			

Time—2:23; 2:19½; 2:24¼; 2:25¼; 2:23¾; 2:26.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—There is a good track, weather, and attendance to-day for the races.

The first race, a mile dash, was won by May D. Inspiration second. Time, 1:44.

In the second race, two miles, Merciless did not start. Warlock was cut out, running for a mile and three-quarters, where St. Martin and Pennington made for the leader, but did not pass until the head of the stretch was reached. St. Martin won in 3:37¾. Pennington second, and Warlock third.

The mile and a quarter race was won by Vigil. Courier second, and Paladin third. Time, 2:13¾.

Cariboo, the favorite, won the first heat of the hurdle race. Osage second, and Weasel third. Windham fell. Time, 1:55.

Resolute won the second heat, and Cariboo the third and race.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Brighton stakes were won by Chancellor. Mate second, and Cato third. Five horses ran.

SUMMER MEETING AT FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 1.—The summer meeting of the Freeport Driving-Park Association began to-day with an unusually large number of entries. The track is faultless and the weather all that could be desired. Two races were trotted this afternoon. The first, open to 3:20 horses, was finished in four heats, of which the first was won by Little Tom in 2:37, and the second, third, and fourth by Janesville in 2:34, 2:37, and 2:35, respectively.

In the 2:43 race, the first heat was won by Trampaline in 2:30; the second by John M. Botts, Jr., in 2:34; the third by Trampoline in 2:34; and the fourth by Trampoline in 2:36.

The attendance was very light.

AQUATIC.

REGATTA AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 1.—The third day of the annual regatta of the Grand Haven Rowing Association resulted as follows:

Ladies' four-oared shell, one half mile and return, two entries. At the turning-stake Miss R. A. Haire fainted, ending the race.

Second race—Duck-boats, half mile and return, three entries. Won by James Welch. Time, nine minutes and twenty-three seconds.

Third race—Junior double-scull, 1 mile and return, three entries,—the boats Beauty, E. P. Ferry, and Barrett Brothers. The race was won by Beauty; Henry Smith, bow; James Jerome, stroke.

Fourth race—Senior single sculls, 1 mile and return. Won by C. A. Barnard. Time, fourteen minutes and fifty-two seconds.

Fifth race—Handicap, single sculls, two entries,—Yates and Corning. Yates gave Corning thirty seconds start. The race was won by Yates.

The day was pleasant and the attendance large.

BILLIARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO TOURNAMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—A billiard tournament commenced last night, Garnier and Slosson playing a match of 600 points, French caroms. Garnier won by 70 points. Slosson made the best run, scoring 230. To-night Daly and Sexton play.

LACROSSE.

A CHALLENGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—The Shamrock LaCrosse Club, of Montreal, has challenged the Toronto Club to a match for from $5,000 to $15,000 on any ground in Canada, barring Toronto.

TILDEN WITHOUT MORAL PRINCIPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 29.—There is a singular want in the composition of Mr. Tilden which has been frequently commented on, which is almost phenomenal. This phenomenon concerns his intellectual or moral nature rather than his physical development. We refer to his utter want of what is termed the moral principle or conscience, by metaphysical writers; and there seems to be only one case aside from his, in prominent American life, where this principle was strikingly absent, and yet all the other mental attributes well balanced,—we refer to James Fisk, Jr., This singular absence of this principle in Mr. Tilden fully accounts for the immense wealth he has amassed; since expediency and availability were the only factors in his calculations. It is these forces, and these only, which he has reduced to the precision and exactitude of the Calculus, which control him in his political as well as in his business enterprises. And it is also the absence of this principle which renders him utterly indifferent to the fierce analysis under which his record is now passing, and calmly unconcerned as to the terrible exposure under which his past conduct is now passing. Had half the accusations been made and proven against Mr. Greeley which have been fastened upon Mr. Tilden, it would have crushed his intellect and sent him to the grave in one month's time; but the absence of the moral principle in Mr. Tilden necessarily renders him serenely indifferent under circumstances that would crush him were his moral nature intact.

One singular result from the want of conscience in Mr. Tilden's mental compound is for him to suppose that the record of his curious and crooked transactions will have no effect upon the judgment of the people as to his fitness as a ruler. From every quarter of the country the papers and responsible men have brought in charges against him involving his honor and honesty. These charges have gone to court under the *oaths* of respectable men; facts and figures, dates, places, and circumstances have all been given, and yet Tilden is as serenely indifferent to these as if they were never made. When only one witness charged Speaker Kerr with dishonorable practices, that gentleman hastened to call an investigation; and yet Tilden rests quiet under charges a thousand times more extensive and dishonorable, and boldly unfurls his banner as a *reformer*, and, under the circumstances, presents before the American people an example of sublime *silence*, which indeed would be grand and majestic were it the result of the absence of guilt instead of the absence of conscience.

Does Mr. Tilden suppose that, under the thin guise of a so-called "reformer," he can step to the Presidential chair by falsehood, chicanery, and cheating? His claim and that of his friends, that *he* reduced the taxation in New York so lately by one-half has proved a most shallow and disgusting falsehood; his claim, and that of his friends, that he opposed the disgraceful peace resolution in the Chicago Convention of 1864 has by the record been shown to be a falsehood; his claim, and that of his friends, that he was the original mover in, and main cause of crushing the Tammany frauds under Tweed, has been shown by the record to be a falsehood, and to-day before the American people Tilden has been stripped by the hand of truth of every vestige of *reform*, by which he sought to throw the glamour of righteousness over his native wickedness.

Mr. Tilden, in his wild, furious, and dishonest race after *honors*, gathered where he had not planted, and reaped where he had not sown; and now by the display of his stolen treasure he hopes to charm the people into calling him in as their ruler. Tilden was a deformer, and finally an informer, but never a reformer; he assisted Tweed and Tammany to deform the prosperity and public honesty of New York, and to render that city a cesspool of Democratic corruption, and thus was a deformer; he became an informer when he discovered that the New York *Times* and others were driving his friend Tweed toward the Penitentiary; but a *reformer* he never was. It is even discovered that his supposed *reform* of the canal thieves has turned out to be an enterprise in his own interest. Mr. Tilden is the only person who ever ran for the Presidency who has no conscience at all. It is discovered that he is utterly devoid of the moral principle. L.

A ST. LOUIS INVESTMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The Hibernian Savings Bank here closed its doors to-day, and will go into liquidation. All current depositors' accounts will be settled as soon as the assets can be realized. It is thought the stockholders of the bank will lose about one-half their investments.

FIRES.

AT PAXTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—The store-building of A. J. Miller at Blake Station, 4 miles east of this place, was destroyed by fire at daylight this morning. The family, consisting of Miller, wife, brother, and their three children (Nellie, Nelson, and Herman), slept over the store. The family was awakened by the explosion of a can of powder. At this time the lower room was in flames, and in five minutes from the time the explosion took place the roof fell in. Nellie escaped through the window and sprang from the awning to the ground, and was seriously injured. The rest attempted to escape by the stairs. Luther, the brother, with a child in his arms, had reached the foot of the stairs when the latter fell in, carrying Herman to the cellar, where he perished. Luther and the child were dreadfully burned. The remainder of the family were uninjured. Had not the explosion taken place the entire family would have perished in the flames. The building and stock were new and first-class. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. Miller is highly respected here, and has the sympathy of all. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $10,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 826 at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a one-story frame barn in the rear of No. 432 Clybourn avenue, owned by Charles Dertel. Damage, $20; fully insured.

The alarm from Box 622 at 11:35 Monday evening was caused by a fire in the upper story of No. 13 Cleaver street, owned by Jacob Buxbaum, and occupied by Louis Oiser and others. Damage, $50.

The alarm from Box 119, at 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning, was false.

The alarm from Box 53, at 8:15 yesterday afternoon, was false.

The alarm from Box 68, at 12:10 yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a one-story barn in the rear of No. 417 Twenty-second street, owned and occupied by David Trummell. Damage to building and contents $250; uninsured. Cause, unknown.

AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 1.—In Rock Island, at about 5 o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the shaving-room of Anawall, Denkman & Co.'s large saw-mill, and spread with such great rapidity that in an hour the mill was a complete ruin. The total loss on building, machinery, lumber, lath, and shingles, amounts to $30,000; insurance about $10,000. By the fire about sixty men are thrown out of work.

AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 1.—Scutt & Watkin's barbed wire-fence manufactory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $5,000 on stock, without insurance; building, loss $1,000; insurance, $500 in the Fairfield. Adams & Co.'s City Flouring Mills were damaged by the same fire, on the building, stock, and machinery, about $2,000; fully insured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

AT CRESCENT, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A large portion of the Village of Crescent was burned this morning. The loss is $50,000.

WISCONSIN.

Bids for the State Printing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—Bids for doing the State printing for two years from the 1st of January next were opened at the Secretary of State's office this noon, and were found to be at the following per cent discount from the legal maximum: W. G. Roberts and C. L. Sholes, Milwaukee, 21; H. L. Burdick and M. H. Yewdale, and C. E. Armitage, Milwaukee, 28; E. B. Bolens, Madison *Statesman*, 40; Atwood & Culver, Madison *Journal*, 43½; George Raymer and L. M. Fay, Madison *Democrat*, 43½; S. D. Carpenter and H. A. Tenny, Madison *Patriot*, 50⅛. Mr. Bolens has done the State printing for the last two years at 35 per cent discount, and it will be noticed his bid was higher than any other Madison printer.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY....Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN....Manager.
One Week Only, commencing Monday, July 31, TONY PASTOR'S TROUPE, with the following combination of Specialty Artists: Gus Williams, Harry Kernell, The Big Four—Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron,—Lurline, Watson the Man-Fish, Jennie Morgan, Marie Whittingham, Master Newman, John and Maggie Fielding, Crossley and Elder, Karl Lind, Baby Bindley, Chas. Worley, Frank Girard, and Tony Pastor.
Aug. 7—JOHN DILLON AND COMPANY.

LINCOLN PAVILION,
(Corner North Clark and Grant-sts.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 2,
CONCERT BY THE
GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR
AND
Great Western Light Guard Band.
Admission, 50 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
To-night (Wednesday evening) fifth appearance of the most successful Company ever presented in this Theatre. The great combination of the
FREEMAN SISTERS,
Adams and Ransom, Ida Morris. The REYNOLDS BROS. Carroll and McCarthy. The Murrays, Ed and Alice. Valentine Love, Nellie Maskill, and a full Dramatic Company. Second Ladies' Night Thursday. Grand Matinee Saturday.

COLISEUM.
The Coolest Place of Amusement in the City.
FIFTEEN NEW STARS!
The man that drinks Boiling Oil, dances on Red-Hot Iron, also BITES RED-HOT IRON, the Wonder of the World.
REL MUEAB.
The lowest admission in the city, only 25 cents.
Aug. 7, Grand Spectacle, Magnificent Scenery, and 50 Beautiful Young Ladies.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
CRYSTAL GARDEN.
CRESWOLD'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Evening Concert at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Wednesday Afternoon and Evening,
Gunmaker of Moscow!
Remember Matinee every day.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
The Steamer GEO. DUNBAR can be chartered for Excursions on very reasonable terms. Apply on board at Madison-st. bridge, or at 271 Madison-st., cor. Market. Sundays to South Chicago at 2 p. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow:
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 5, 6 a. m. | VICTORIA, Aug. 19, 3 p. m.
ETHIOPIA, Aug. 12, 10 a. m. | BOLIVIA, Aug. 26, 10 a. m.
New York to London:
AUSTRALIA, Aug. 5, 6 a. m. | ELYSIA, Aug. 12, 11 a. m.
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, London, or Londonderry.
Cabins, $65, $75 and $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper....Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western....Wednesday, Sept. 6
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.
NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the City National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

MEDICAL.

FEVER AND AGUE.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CAUSE.—Exhalations from the soil, called malaria, arising from decomposition of vegetable matter, or from low, marshy districts, in which the land is alternately covered with water, and again left dry and exposed to the sun. High hills are exempt.
TREATMENT.—Move the bowels with senna or senna and manna. Then in the cold stage give from one to four teaspoonfuls of SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER in hot water, sweetened, and as hot as can be drank freely. Administer hot foot-baths, and, putting the patient in bed, apply bottles filled with hot water to the feet, sides, and back, and in every way induce warmth and comfort.
During the hot stage give cooling drinks, with spirits of nitre in half teaspoonful doses.
During the sweating stage stop all medicine and rub the patient dry.
During the interval or intermission (that is, the time that passes between one attack and another), give the following: To one bottle of SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER add 60 grains of Quinine. Of this take one teaspoonful in half a cup of hot water every three hours during the interval. The dose may be gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls when the attack continues for a number of days or weeks. The patient had better provide himself with two bottles of SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER, one for the hot stage, and one containing Quinine for the interval.
This treatment is the best known. It will break up a mild attack at once, and is the best course to pursue in the severest cases. The habit of drinking large quantities of whisky should be carefully avoided.
Avoid, in fever and ague districts, the hot sun, the damp evening and morning air.

SANFORD'S
JAMAICA GINGER
THE QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER, CHOICE AROMATICS AND FRENCH BRANDY,
Is a specific for Fever and Ague, Colds and Chills, Diarrhea, Chronic Diarrhea, and all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels arising from malaria, change of water, food, and climate.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine. Price, 50 cents. Samples free. Dealers should purchase original packages of one dozen to obtain the trial bottles for free distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents, and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.
An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with the Celebrated Medicated Porous Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for Pains and Aches in the World of Medicine.
ELECTRICITY
As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equaled by any element of medicine in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has fled the body, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave when no other human agency could have succeeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.
BALSAM AND PINE.
The healing properties of our own fragrant balsam and pine and the gums of the East are too well known to require description. Their grateful, healing, soothing, and strengthening properties are known to thousands. When combined in accordance with late and important discoveries in pharmacy their healing and strengthening properties are increased tenfold. In this respect our Plaster is the best in use without the aid of electricity.
TWO IN ONE.
Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each of which performs its function, and unitedly produce more cures than any liniment, lotion, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Sold by all Druggists, and sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TO RENT.
Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW. Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

FINANCIAL.
$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

MEDICAL CARDS.
DR. JAMES.
Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington street, Chicago, graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine (no mercury), only Scientific Specialist in the city, longest located, largest practice in the Northwest in all Private, Chronic and Sexual Disease, of either Sex; particularly long standing, delicate, intricate, obscure or of a complicated character. Those having failed to find relief elsewhere, particularly invited to call or write; consultation free. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, 275 pages; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 64 pages for 2 stamps, at office Dr. Olin.

DR. STONE, 171 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., permanently cures all Chronic and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Female Diseases, &c. Over 21,000 cases cured. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges reasonable. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by mail. A book for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. B.—Dr. Stone is the ONLY specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate in medicine.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The academic year 1876-'77 will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28. The examination for advanced standing will begin on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. m. At the beginning of the academic year 1877-'78, and afterwards, applicants for admission who are not graduates of Colleges will be required to pass a preliminary examination. At the beginning of the academic year 1879-'80, the Faculty will add a third year to the course of instruction, and candidates for a degree who enter the School after the academic year 1876-'77 will be examined in the entire course of three years. They must also be members of the School at least two years. For information, and for circulars giving full particulars, address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

LADIES' SCHOOL, Preparatory, Academic, and Collegiate, CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.
Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music.
Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health Department.
Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular.

St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.
The Annual Session will open on the first Monday in September. The Course of Studies is thorough in Classical, Academical, and Preparatory Departments. Musical Department, under the direction of twelve teachers of Instrumental and two of Vocal Music, conducted on the plan of the best classical conservatories of Europe.
In the Art Department, the same principles which form the basis of instruction in the great Art schools of Europe are embodied in the Course of Drawing and Painting.
Pupils in the School of Design or Music may pursue a special course and graduate with the same honors as in the Academical or Classical Department. Special attention paid to those who wish to become teachers.
For catalogue address ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, St. Joseph Co., Notre Dame, Ind.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS
THE U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the better class of scholastic institutions in the country, necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the usual means of collecting the same. Complete List of Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.
Map of the United States, showing the exact location of the Schools represented.
Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Bureau.
Mailed Free to parents and others having children to educate upon receipt of postage (9 cents). At the office, free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated, 50 cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.
The thirty-sixth year will begin Aug. 31. Examination of candidates Aug. 30, at 9 a. m. Classical Course three years. Preparation for the most advanced Colleges. Ten instructors, including the following recently appointed, viz.: James M. Whiton, Ph. D., Principal, formerly Rector of the New Haven Hopkins Grammar School; Robert P. Keep, Ph. D., Master in the Classical Department, recently United States Consul at Athens, Greece, and pupil of the Profs. Curtius in Berlin and Leipsic; Roswell Parish, A. M., Master in the English Department, recently Master of the English Department in the Worcester High School; and George Y. Washburne, A. B., Instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory, recently Principal in the High School in Holliston. Address, for further information, the Treasurer of Williston Seminary.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., MILITARY ACADEMY Opens Sept. 13, 1876; 5 resident instructors; 50 boarding pupils; gymnasium; grounds, 6 acres; $400 per year. Circulars, photographic views, and references of the Hon. W. S. Brooks, President Joliet Iron and Steel Company, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.
The twenty-third collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will commence Sept. 19. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendations of those who know it best as its guarantee to the public for the future.
MADAME CAROLINE RIVE, with highly cultivated associates, will continue to conduct the Musical Department. For catalogue and information, address, as heretofore, Rev. L. D. POTTER, D. D., President, Glendale, O. Refer to the Rev. JOHN COVERT.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN.
The Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.
Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The eleventh year will begin THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding pupils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Female College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 15 and 17 South Sheldon st., one square east of Union Park.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors in all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocution a specialty, under Prof. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native teachers. Ample accommodations for both boarding and day pupils. MISS GREGG, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY. Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal.
The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough instruction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.
The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D. D., Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.
The Episcopal Church School for Girls, in the ninth year of successful operation. Unsurpassed for its healthy location. First-class in all its appointments. Challenges comparison with the best Eastern schools. Send for a Register.
C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, Pittsburg, East End, Pa. College Course embraces all the Departments of Higher Education. Government is that of a refined Christian home. Location, 3½ miles from the heart of the city. Free from dust and smoke, easy of access, and unsurpassed for beauty and scenery. Season opens Sept. 13. For catalogues apply early to the Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D.D., President.

IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY, Lake View, Ill. (near Chicago), opens Sept. 6, 1876; location elevated and healthful. Ten acres play grounds. Course of studies extensive. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of cadets. Four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Address Irving Military Academy, 155 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
H. B. COE, President,
Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa. (for Boarders only), opens Sept. 13. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron of the Academy, 46 Clark-st., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.
ADRIAN COLLEGE—Entrance upon any study in any department conditioned only by preparation to pursue that study, thus affording greater latitude in the selection and the order of studies than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. For catalogue address GEO. V. McELROY, Pres., Adrian, Mich.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institution will open Sept. 12, 1876. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE
(Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and Day School; Latin, English and French. French is the language of the family.
1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

RIVERSIDE SEMINARY, Wellsville, Allegheny Co., N. Y.—a Boarding-School for Ladies and Gentlemen,—will open Sept. 11. Boating, bathing, gymnastics, riding-school. Send for circular. Address CHAS. TYNG, Secretary, Box 683, Wellsville, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY,
Rye, N. Y....For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES, Chicago, Ill. Judge Booth, Dean. 8 Professors, 23 lecturers, 135 students, 30 graduates. Most thorough course. Elocution and short-hand. Terms, $50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

WEST END INSTITUTE, FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES; under care of Friends. All expenses covered by $350 a year. E. H. MAGILL, Pres't, Swarthmore, Pa.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits.

EDUCATIONAL.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY
339 West Adams-st. This is an Elementary, Commercial, and College-Preparatory School for Young Men and Boys. Pupils can enter for either department, or for the Commercial combined with other studies selected by permission of the Principal. The Fall term begins Sept. 4. Please send for catalogue. M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

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NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
There are probably a majority of the human race suffering from kidney complaints. They show themselves in almost protean shapes, but always to the injury of the patient. They cause indescribable agony. The experience of thirty years shows that the best remedy for this class of diseases is
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Its properties are diuretic, which are specially adapted for such cures.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent, the firm of C. H. Dyer & Co. is this day dissolved.

CLARENCE H. DYER,
THOMAS C. EDWARDS,
FRANK S. WHEELER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Clarence H. Dyer and Frank S. Wheeler have this day made a partnership, under the firm name of C. H. Dyer & Co., and will carry on a general coal business at the old office, 73 Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. C. Bluett, of Chicago, and Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co., of New York, under the firm name of Wilde, Bluett & Co., having expired by limitation, Wm. C. Bluett this day retires from the business, which will be continued by Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. at the same place, northwest corner State and Madison-sts. Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. will assume the liabilities and collect the debts of the late firm.

(Signed) JAS. WILDE, JR. & CO.
WM. C. BLUETT.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1876.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS,

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake Accom'odation	* 3:45 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 8:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:03 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	3:15 p. m.	
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	* 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until	11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Charles M. Morton is leader for the noon meeting to-day.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, and party were at the Adelphi last evening.

The Hannibal Zouaves and the United Fellows went yesterday on a picnic to Sheffield, near South Chicago.

The Hon. J. D. Ward has received a summons by telegraph to appear immediately and testify before the Committee on the Whisky Frauds.

David Neal's great portrait of "Queen Mary's First Meeting with Rizzio" has arrived at the Academy of Design, and will be placed on exhibition to-day.

Wenzel Malloscheck, who was run over by a street-car on Milwaukee avenue last Sunday, died last night at his residence, No. 448 South Jefferson street. The inquest will be held to-day.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, with his family and a party of friends, have gone over the road on an excursion trip which will consume about a week's time.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 75. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.15; 8 p. m., 29.18.

John Chester, aged 19 years, while bathing at 7:30 last evening in the lake at the foot of Fourteenth street, was accidentally drowned. Officer P. H. Coughlin recovered the body soon afterward, and had it taken to the boy's residence, No. 107 Johnson street.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada; Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin; Lieut.-Col. G. Littleton, Military Secretary; Capt. Ward, A. D. C.; Capt. Hamilton, A. D. C.; and W. Campbell, Esq., arrived at the Palmer House last evening.

Charles Linguist, a Swede, 30 years of age, residing at No. 100 Hinman street, had his right arm badly crushed and broken at 4:30 yesterday afternoon while at work at the shaper-saw in the furniture factory of Swan, Clark & Platt, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Robey street.

During a game of base-ball yesterday afternoon, a young man named John O'Connor was severely injured by being struck in the pit of the stomach by a ball. He was conveyed in an insensible condition to the residence of Mr. Schoenewald, where he received careful and proper treatment, and in the course of an hour he was able to walk home. But he will not have an appetite for several days.

Hugh Nolan, an expressman, 68 years of age, while tending to his horse in rear of his residence, No. 60 Division street, yesterday afternoon, was kicked by the animal, and got a compound fracture of the left leg, between the knee and ankle. He was attended by Dr. Higgins, who thought amputation would prove necessary, and therefore sent him to the County Hospital. Nolan has a wife and three children in rather poor circumstances.

It seems that the injury received by Edward Allcock Monday evening was caused by his own recklessness in trying to steal a ride. He jumped from a forward car to avoid paying the conductor his fare, and attempted to get on a rear car. The brakeman tried to detain him, but he broke from him and jumped from the train, spraining his ankle. The brakeman is entirely exonerated from any blame by those who saw the accident.

Mr. Brinsmade, Signal Service observer at this point, says that, by reason of lack of appropriation, the weather map heretofore published in connection with the meteorological reports will be discontinued. Advices from Washington to him yesterday morning indicated a more hopeful prospect, and that the present state of low financial barometer may soon experience a change, but, until then, there will be no more pretty weather pictures to please the anxious eye.

At an early hour yesterday morning an old colored woman named Mary Jane Hughes, residing at No. 86 School street, was awakened by a dilapidated-looking old man who wished a few hours' lodging. She readily granted the favor, and at 12 o'clock yesterday he was found dead in bed. He was about 50 years of age, grey hair, light moustache, of medium size, and was dressed in dark coat and pants, calico shirt, silk hat, and low shoes. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification. The County Physician held a post-mortem examination, and determined that death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. The inquest will be held to-day.

An informal conference was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Academy of Design between Messrs. Clarke, French, Kellogg, and Shortall, of the Exposition Art Committee, and Messrs. Volk, Gookins, Spread, Petersen, and Root, representing the artists, for the purpose of discussing the proposition made by the Exposition Directors to the Academy of Design and the local artists relative to the latter contributing to the Exposition next month. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and the Artists' Committee will report proceedings at a meeting of limners to be held Thursday evening, when it is expected that decisive action will be taken.

JULY FIRES.

The following exhibits the fires for July, 1876, the class and occupation of buildings, corrected losses, and that covered, by insurance, the total insurance involved and origin of fires as resulting from investigation: Alarms, 42; "stills," 18; second alarms, 2; loss, $28,550; covered by insurance, $11,377; insurance involved, $195,050; frame buildings totally or partially destroyed, 43; brick, 11; vessels, 1; occupation dwelling, 15; barn, 4; grocery store, 3; bakery, 3; restaurant, 2; tin-shop, 2; butcher-shop, 3; confectionery, 2; junk-shop, 3; vacant, 2; saloon, 2; and 1 each planing-mill, vinegar and mustard works, shed, vessel, smoke-house, machine-shop, picture-frame and office-furniture factories, cigar-box factory, chair factory, paint store, window-shade factory, rectifiers, house-furnishing store, drug-store, and dry-goods store; originating from carelessness with lamp, 9; spark falling on shingle roof, 6; incendiary, 3; maliciousness, 2; carelessness with cigar and fire, 4; apparent intentional carelessness with lamp, 2; children playing with fire and matches, 5; foul chimney, 6; fraudulent intent to realize on insurance, 3; grease falling on embers in smoke-house, 1; spontaneous combustion of finishing rags, 2; ignition of vapor and consequent explosion of rectifying tank, 1; stove resting against wood-work, 1; accidental ignition of mosquito-netting, 1; curtain blown into gas jet, 2; smoking out flies, 1: carelessness with fireworks, 4; and false alarms, 4.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

George Foyle, now at St. Luke's Hospital, makes the following statement about the way things are run at the County Hospital. He says his brother-in-law, George Vacher, said he had given Dr. Kaufmann $10 to obtain his admission into the County Hospital. Dr. Kaufmann said he could not possibly receive him without it. George Vacher resides at 76 Aberdeen street.

George Foyle says that while he was at the Hospital he was very often disturbed at night by loud singing, boisterous laughter, and dancing, even after religious services on Sundays. He says he never had any care whatever from a nurse, as the man Aller was always drunk. The food was bad, insufficient, and of the very worst quality, as if they were feeding dogs instead of men. He was there nearly a month, and never saw the Warden once to know him. The bed-linen smelt badly, and was not changed until the patients did it themselves. He was sworn at for asking for clean shirts. The closets were in a terrible condition, and the patients were obliged to clean the bath-tubs themselves, no matter how sick. One day Mrs. Edgar came to visit them, and they asked for lemonade, but could not get it from the nurse, so, as she had a lemon in her pocket, she set about making some, and was sworn at by the drunken nurse, Aller. Foyle is confident that if he had not been removed to St. Luke's Hospital, he would not, could not, have lived. The patients requested Mrs. Edgar to go to Mr. Cleary personally, not to the Warden, as he was well aware of the terrible condition of things. Foyle was told afterwards that Mrs. Edgar had been turned out and called a liar for trying to alleviate their sufferings. They never had water brought to the wards where he was. If they wanted it they were obliged to go for it themselves.

The resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital refused to sign his name to Foyle's statement for the very plausible (!) reason that many of the County-Hospital physicians were his most intimate friends, and he did not like to have anything to do with it. The Matron of the Hospital would have signed had she not been so ill.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A CRUEL LANDLORD.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, for the purpose of considering the salary question, with President Richberg in the chair. There were present Messrs. Bluthardt, Clarke, Covert, Hoyne, Kohn, Oleson, Olinger, Reed, Shoeninger, Sullivan, Welch, Wilce, and President Richberg.

A communication was received from Mr. White, landlord of the premises occupied by the Board, in which he withdraws the proposition of July 11, when he offered to lease the floor above that occupied by the Board. He holds that the terms were so favorable that they should have been at once accepted. He also notified the Board that unless they paid the rent he would take steps to have them vacate the premises. As Mr. White is considerably behind in his taxes, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and School Property, to see if the rent can be made an offset against what Mr. White owes the city. Mr. Olinger made the following report on

THE SALARY QUESTION:

The Council having requested the Board of Education to make a reduction in salaries of 25 per cent below those of the school year just closed, your Committee on Salaries, in order to make response to this request by appropriate action, have made a careful revision of the salary-schedule, and present herewith the following figures, which, if adopted, will cause the required reduction of 25 per cent.

The salaries of teachers, exclusive of Superintendents, at rates of last year, and the full corps employed at the close of the year, in June last, would amount for one month to $59,760. The salaries of Superintendents and other officers, exclusive of Superintendents of drawing and music, on basis as above, would amount to $1,970 per month. Total for one month, $61,730. The amount of reduction required by the Council is 25 per cent of the above amount, or $15,432.50 per month.

The salaries of teachers for one month, as reduced by the Board June 20, 1876, would amount to $51,695; the salaries of officers on the same basis, $1,785; total, $53,480. The reduction per month, on the basis of ten months for the year, as made by action of the Board June 25, 1875, is $8,250. Deducting reduction made by the Board—$8,250 per month—from the reduction required by the Council—$15,432.50 per month—leaves a still further reduction required amounting to $7,182.50 per month, or $71,825 for the year.

To provide for this further reduction, a further reduction is necessary in number of teachers, being excess in number of teachers over rooms in the buildings—ten teachers at $700 per annum each, total, $7,000; by making the new schedule of salaries take effect from the expiration of fourteen weeks' service, instead of from date of commencement of service, $4,340; by dispensing with German in schools, including salary of the Superintendent of German, $10,250; by closing of schools for the month of September, $49,536; total, $71,126; making a reduction of $153,620 from last year.

A long and desultory discussion followed on the report, opposition being shown to the closing of the schools for one month. On motion of Dr. Bluthardt, the report was referred back to the Committee on Salaries, they to confer with the Council Committee, and state whose salaries were to be reduced. The present reduction is equal to 14 per cent, and it requires 11 per cent more to make it conform to the resolution of the Council.

The schedule of janitors' salaries was referred to the same Committee, on motion of Mr. Oleson.

During the discussion, Mr. Reed stated that the greatest number of boy criminals were brought into court during school-vacation, when they had nothing to do, idleness leading them into temptation.

Mr. Covert thought they could add to the teachers' duties rather than reduce their salaries 25 per cent, and thus comply with the Council resolution.

Dr. Bluthardt stated that this had already been done.

After some further discussion, the whole matter was allowed to stand as above recorded.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

CITY EMPLOYES.

HOW TO PAY THEM.

Those employes of the city who have been marked out for dismissal are complaining, in unison with their friends, that they are unfairly treated in that they are not paid what is due them at the time of their discharge. The employes generally are anxious to get what is owing them, but those who have been dropped and turned loose to shift for themselves are especially worked up on the subject, and are insisting that if the city cannot give them cash it should at least pay them in time revenue-warrants. For the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the case, and what stood in the way of their payment, a reporter called upon the Mayor and Comptroller yesterday, and got from them the following statement of the situation:

THE CITY OWES ITS EMPLOYES

about $1,000,000, being the amount due on the pay-rolls for April, May, June, and July, each monthly pay-roll being about $250,000. The sum due to the employes who have been dropped is believed to be about $100,000—probably a little more. The city is now getting money from three sources. The first of these is the tax-levy of 1875, but the money thus received can only be used to pay expenses incurred during 1875. All the debts to employes fall within the fiscal year beginning January, 1876, and, consequently, under the recent decision of Judge McAllister, none of this money coming in from 1875 taxes can be used for paying them.

The second source is from miscellaneous receipts,—licenses, etc. The appropriation ordinance passed in January, 1876, set aside $500,000 for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in the collection of taxes for previous years. Of this sum, $250,000 was a direct levy upon the people; the remainder was ordered to be taken from the miscellaneous receipts for 1876. This revenue from licenses, etc., having been thus specifically set apart to meet deficiencies in collections of taxes for 1875 and prior years, cannot be used for the payment of employes for the year 1876.

The third source is

THE POPULAR LOAN,

or the revenue time warrants. From this about $190,000 has been obtained, and the money is now in the Treasurer's hands. From this fund the employes—both those who have been discharged and those who are retained in the service—are to be paid. The only reason why the funds already on hand have not been used for this purpose is that it takes $250,000 to pay a month's wages, and that amount has not yet been obtained. It has not been customary, and it would be inconvenient, to split a month and pay the employes for half of April. It is expected that, by the close of the present week, enough money will have come in from this popular loan to enable the city authorities to pay all the employes what is due them for the month of April, and that perhaps a week later it will be possible to pay them for May.

PAYING IN CERTIFICATES.

The Mayor and Comptroller are united in the opinion that to pay off only the discharged employes in time warrants would be fatal to the success of the loan. In the first place, it would be an unusual thing to pick out from the pay-rolls for the four months the sums owing the men who have been dismissed,—it would be contrary to routine. In the next place, if these men were paid in certificates the one hundred thousand and odd dollars due them, the certificates would have to be made out in smaller sums than is now the case. The lowest denomination is at present $500. To use them to pay the discharged employes, they would have to be issued in hundreds and fifties. Then, say the Mayor and Comptroller, the employes would have to hawk around these certificates among their butchers, and grocers, and shoemakers, and landlords, and sell them at an outrageous shave. The number of them rather than the amount would have a tendency to bear the market, and the city officers are advised by bankers and capitalists whom they have consulted that the certificates would sink to 90, 80, and even 75 per cent; and, consequently, nobody would pay par money for certificates when he could buy them up at such a discount. In short, they are advised, and fully believe, that the issuance of certificates to employes in payment of their claims would utterly destroy the popular loan.

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS.

The passage by the Council of the resolutions making these warrants receivable for taxes, and also pledging $1,000,000 specially for their redemption, has inspired the business men of Chicago with the fullest confidence in the safety of the certificates, and it is understood that negotiations are now on foot by which $200,000 will be subscribed by Saturday, and probably a large additional amount next week. The success of these negotiations, it is believed, would be impaired if certificates were issued to employes, and, since their success makes it possible to pay off these employes within a comparatively short period of time, the city officers see no reason why they should change their policy.

UNEQUAL ASSESSMENTS.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

The Committee of the County Board on Equalization is a body that the public must be beginning to look upon as rather fickle-minded. Time and again it has authorized the announcement that a certain day would end its sittings to hear complaints, and as often have the reporters had to announce a continuance of the time, and latterly for no apparent good reason. Yesterday was the last day fixed for a final adjournment, and particular pains had been taken to announce it, yet when the Committee got together a change came over its mind, and it was concluded to sit day after day for an indefinite period, notwithstanding the complainants were few and the complaints unimportant.

Among those around were Assessor Gray, and his right-hand man in the late assessment in the South Town, Joe Gruenhut. They were particularly busy examining their returns, and, so far as the latter was concerned, not without a purpose. He, it appears, was showing the Assessor and Committee through the books and fishing out the errors of omission and commission upon which to base a complaint which would exceed in size, extent, and importance all other complaints, and would give the Board an opportunity, without doubt, to order a new assessment of South Chicago property in particular, and probably of the entire city. He had an eye to business, and from his long association with South Town tax-matters he was quite brisk, and by noon had a formidable complaint in shape, to which he said he could add hundreds of names if he had time. His complaint was as follows:

The undersigned resident tax-payers of Chicago find that the following-mentioned estates, individuals, firms, and corporations have been taxed much below the actual value of their property in the recently-made tax-levy, and in many instances are not taxed at all: The Chicago City Railway Company, Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, P. P. Hutchinson & Co., Henry Greenebaum & Co., Gerhard Forman, John DeKoven, E. H. Haddock, Rosenfeld & Rosenbury, H. A. Kahn, Charles Follansbee & Son, Matthew Laflin, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Fidelity Savings Bank; State Savings Bank; O. A. Slaughter; Wrenn & Brewster; J. V. Ayer; Pullman Palace-Car Company; Page, Sprague & Smith; Hadley Bros.; Matson & Co.; Palmer House; Tremont House; Sherman House; Clifton House; Pacific Hotel; William Blair & Co.; S. D. Kimbark; C. M. Henderson & Co.; M. D. Wells & Co.; Selz & Co.; American Powder Company; Hazard Powder Company; Laflin & Rand Powder Company; Oriental Powder Company; Dupont's Gunpowder Company; C. L. Woodman & Co.; C. P. Kellogg & Co.; H. A. Kohn & Co.; W. M. Derby; John S. Wallace; D. K. Pearsons; A. S. Burt; C. B. Pope; Charles Cooley; J. W. Preston; Wirt Dexter; N. K. Fairbank; T. M. Avery; R. P. Derickson; J. V. Farwell & Co.; A. S. Piper; L. B. Otis; J. E. Otis; H. F. Ames; A. M. Billings; S. B. Cobb; Jerome Beecher; J. B. Lyon; Callaghan & Co.; Clement, Morton & Co.; J. W. Potter; Union Rolling Mills; A. B. Meeker; J. W. Scoville; Stettauer & Co.; Peter Schuttler; Frank Parmelee; C. Holtz; J. C. Haines; McVicker's Theatre; C. L. Huck; L. D. Boone; William H. Thompson; S. F. Gale; Robert C. Wright; J. A. Syrrel; Reuben Taylor; J. R. Jones; B. H. Campbell; David McIntosh; W. H. Bradley; Fernando Jones; Buckingham Bros.; Armour, Dole & Co.; A. Geddes; D. A. Jones; H. Wheeler; J. M. Van Osdell; Jacob Beidler; Thomas Hoyne; Flint, Thompson & Co.; Michael McDonald & Co.; Murry Nelson; Low Brothers; E. B. Stephens; J. W. Odell; L. Norton; Fuller & Fuller; Hibbard & Spencer; J. H. Pearson; Swett & Crouch; Wadhams, Willard & Co; American Express Company; Adams Express Company; the Ewing estate; the Couch estate; Kingsbury estate; James W. Ferry; United States Mortgage Company; B. E. Gallup; C. A. Hitchcock; F. B. Peabody; G. W. Newcomb; John Buehler; John A. Huck; Julian S. Rumsey; Jacob A. Wolford; M. Lighte; Elkins & Wheeler; Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; A. H. Andrews & Co.; Sherwood School Furniture Company; J. B. Sherwood; W. M. Dee; Henry Schoelkopf; George A. Ingalls; Chase Bros.; Jones & Sellers; A. Loeb; Butters & Co.; Brunswick Bros.; Cameron, Amberg & Co.; Bradner, Smith & Co.; Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.; Crerar, Adams & Co.; F. & E. Jaeger; P. Goldman; John Wentworth; Allerton Packing Company; Andrew Brown; Kreigh & Co.; Tobey & Booth; Charles Dupee; T. B. Blackstone; John Crerar; Reed's Temple of Music; Lyon & Healey; John Alston & Co.; E. H. Walker; Libby, McNeil & Libby; Underwood & Co.; John H. McAvoy; Downer & Bemis; F. Binz; Culbertson, Bliss & Co.; Marder, Luse & Co.; the Tivoli; the Coliseum; Smith & Dexter; Burley & Tyrrell; Boehm & Hartman; Golsen Rectifying Company; E. P. Preston; Aaron Gibbs; P. Hayden & Co.; Gimbel, Florsheim & Co.; W. W. Strong Furniture Company; John A. Lomax; J. W. Middleton; C. Mason & Co.; Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company; P. A. Hall; Goodrich Transportation Company; S. H. Ransom & Co.; American District Telegraph Company; Schuerman & Hand Co.; F. H. Winston; Avery, Murphy & Co.; N. Ludington & Co.; E. Beidler & Co.; Barnum Bros.; Bogardus Bros.; O. L. American; Bush & Brand; C. J. L. Meyer; George Sherwood; L. B. Sidway; American Bridge Company; and Adams, Westlake & Co.

We would respectfully ask your Committee to review the assessment of said taxable inhabitants and equalize the same by a reassessment in proportion to the bulk of taxable real estate and personal property, raising the assessment of said persons wherever it can be shown that they have been under-assessed. HENRY LAMPARTER, HERMAN GESELBRECHT.

It will be noticed that Gruenhut did not sign the complaint, but he found those who did. The complaint will receive due attention among the 300 others when the Committee reaches it.

Mr. Burdick, of the Committee, in examining yesterday the list of corporations in the county that were taxed in 1875, found the number to have been twenty-one, whereupon he took the necessary steps to secure a list of the corporate bodies. He expects to have the list complete in a day or two, and then look out for more complaints. He has an impression that the Assessors have reached a very small proportion of these corporations, but can only get at the facts by a comparison of the returns with the list when it comes into his hands, which comparison he proposes to make.

DEAD DOGS.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

When a gentleman of this city has the misfortune to meet a stench in the street as he goes to or from his business he adopts a peculiar and not always pleasant method of getting rid of it. He does not warn a member of the regular or sanitary police force, but he sits down in the security of his office and writes:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

I think it is a shame to the city that a dead dog should be allowed to remain an offense to the nostrils of people living near the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue. If the City Government cannot protect us from these pest-breeding smells they had better close up business and let the dogs run the city. CIVIS.

And then the man dismisses the subject from his mind and loads it off on that of the reporter, who, mayhap, has to look up the dog, and anyway to extract from Commissioner McVickar or some other officer at fault (presumably), the facts concerning the matter complained of.

Yesterday, in consequence of certain letters about dogs, a reporter marched into the Health Office and demanded:

"Can you tell me why the contract for removing dead animals was suffered to run out? and when it expired? and how the department expects the people to rid themselves of the carrion?"

"But, sir," observed a polite clerk who dodged out of a cubbyhole, "the service has not been at all changed from what it always was. The Union Rendering Company have had their contract with the city renewed; and in consideration of $7,500 to them paid they assume to remove all dead animals from the streets, as they have done for some time."

"Then I understand that the dead-animal service is just as it was?"

"Certainly; the Company bind themselves to remove within a certain small number of hours after notification all carcasses from the streets. The rule is, that every sanitary and regular policeman who sees a dead horse, dog, cat, or what-not, shall report the same to this office at once; and the Rendering Company send a man here twice a day to get those notices and to direct their wagons where to go after dead animals."

And then, looking around, the clerk continued: "Ah! here is their man now," following which announcement there stalked in a tall young man who looked as if he had escaped from Garrett Biblical Institute, and had flimsily disguised himself for fear of recapture. He captured the notices left for him, and went away in a subdued manner, while the Clerk proceeded: "He comes at noon to get the notices left during the forenoon, and at 5 p. m. for those left later, and is supposed to send his wagons at once after the cause of the trouble."

The agonizing moral to this tale of a letter and an investigation is that the man who finds a dead animal in front of his house should not confine his epistolary efforts to THE TRIBUNE, but should write a note to the Commissioner of Health, succinctly stating the fact, and the trouble will probably at once be removed.

THE VICTIMS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The reductions in the Police Department were not made yesterday, though the men for dismissal have been selected by the Captains of the different divisions. Those detectives who were requested to resign generally failed to comply, and were bounced. Two of them—Flanigan and Hartung—yielded and resigned. Some of the others claim that they are not really discharged till they have been paid in full, and threaten to take some steps to establish their claim. City-Attorney Tuthill yesterday opined that their claim was nonsense, and that the city could discharge them whether it was indebted to them or not. It appears that the discharge of the detectives meet with general approbation, and no regret is expressed. Most of the men have been dismissed on former occasions for offenses, and all of them have been negligent. Otto Bluhm's beer saloon used to look more like the detectives' headquarters than did the Central Station, and there has been too much going to matinees and base-ball games to allow of strict attention to duty. Behind these offenses are greater ones which are not generally known. The reductions in the patrol force will not go into effect till after the following agreement has been circulated among the men, all of whom will be requested to sign it. If they demur they can reckon on taking a back seat:

CHICAGO, July 31, 1876.—We, the undersigned, officers and employes of the City of Chicago, in consideration that we shall for the present be retained in the service of the city, each do hereby agree to accept as full compensation for our services to said city the amount per month as it is fixed for each of us on the pay-roll of the —— Department for each month, in accordance with the ordinance passed July 26, 1876, for the reduction of salaries of said officers and employes.

FIRE-MARSHAL BENNER

has completed his work of reduction, and has notified the men who were agreed upon as the ones most easily dispensed with. The salary cut has been agreed upon, and the men will be called upon to sign the agreement, which, by the way, will be presented to all city employes. The men who have had to go are thirty-three watchmen, and twenty pipe and truckmen, and one driver for the Assistant Marshal's wagon. Each company has lost one man or more. The duties of the watchmen will fall upon the remaining hands, who will be detailed by their commanding officer. Marshal Benner has found it hard to part with some of his men who have always done well.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

beyond cutting off two street foremen in the North and South Divisions, and three in the West Division, have done nothing. The salary question has been talked over, but no conclusion reached. The Board are very loth to cut down some salaries, especially those of men who hold responsible positions. For instance, there is Mr. Ed Johnson, the Board's bookkeeper. His salary has been cut down 33 per cent from what it originally was, and the Aldermen are crying to cut deeper. Mr. Prindiville recognizes the efficient services of the gentleman in question, and says that Mr. Johnson is not only a bookkeeper, he is cashier, paymaster, and a Superintendent in a certain degree. The coupons upon the water-bonds come in every six months, and there are many of them. These have to be sorted, arranged, and examined to see that no counterfeits are among them. All this work and a great deal more of a similar special nature has to be attended to by the bookkeeper, who has to have a great deal of experience to become prompt and correct. Still the Council Committee on Salaries talked of getting a man for $1,000 or $1,200, which fact greatly annoyed the Board, who want neither incompetent nor cheap men about them. The Board will settle the amount of reductions in a few days.

THE OTHER BRANCHES

of the City Government have not yet been heard from. There is still complaint that if one set of clerks is to suffer others should be made to suffer also, and that no discriminations should be shown because one of the clerks happens to be the son of the head of that department. All of those whose official heads are loose are anxious to get the money due them. For when it becomes known that the city employs them no longer, their credit is gone completely. Hence the haste, and many decapitated ones wire around to see the Mayor, Comptroller, City Clerk, and others to get payment in full. They will not get it, at least not till one month's pay-day for all has been declared.

STANDARD COIN.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. A. M. Wright, a leading member of the Board of Trade, has submitted the following preamble and resolutions to the members of the Board of Trade. They will come up for action to-morrow, when the chances are they will be adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending in the National House of Representatives, providing among other things for the coinage of the silver dollar, and making it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and

WHEREAS, Said silver dollar was a legal tender, and the unit of value, from the year 1792 until the year 1873, and therefore a legal tender in payment of all public and private debts during all the time when the bonds of the United States were issued; and

WHEREAS, Said bonds are not payable in gold, either by their own terms, or the terms of the act of Congress authorizing their issue, but only payable in coin [*i. e.* gold or silver]; and

WHEREAS, The holders of said bonds will not have the slightest pretense for complaint if their bonds are paid in such coin, whether gold or silver, as was a legal-tender in the payment of public and private debts at the time said bonds were issued; and

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, passed Feb. 12, 1873, silver was practically demonetized in the United States, and the Federal silver dollar, which had been the only legal unit of values from the foundation of the Government up to that time, was unjustly abolished and a gold dollar specified as the standard; and

WHEREAS, The effect of this law was to deprive the people and the Government of the option of paying debts in silver, and to make all debts payable in gold alone, the result of which has been to enhance the value of all debts, as compared with the prices of commodities, and to aid in causing the present depression of industry and trade; and

WHEREAS, The remonetizing of silver, and the recoining of the silver dollar, would probably do more than any other measure that could be devised towards restoring the business prosperity of the country, as it would take away all fears of a commercial crisis following a resumption of specie payments, and inspire renewed confidence in business enterprises; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago respectfully requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do whatever is in their power to promote the passage of the pending bill providing for the recoinage of the silver dollar, and making it again a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to forward duly certified copies of the above to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that the same be publicly read in each branch of the National Legislature.

LORD DUFFERIN.

VISITING HIS WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and the Countess of Dufferin and suite, consisting of Col. Littleton, Secretary, and Military Secretary; Capt. Ward, A.D.C.; Capt. Hamilton, A.D.C.; and Mr. William Campbell, Private Secretary, reached this city yesterday evening via the Michigan Central Railroad, and quietly took carriages in waiting at the depot, and were driven to the Palmer House. Their coming was apparently known to but few, and their arrival at the hotel was not attended with any demonstrations on the part of the Englishmen of the city. The Earl and Countess occupy a suite of four rooms on the second floor fronting State street, all of which, especially the parlor, are finely furnished.

Accompanying the party are Mr. Stetson, of the New York *World;* Mr. Molineux, of the Toronto *Globe;* Mr. E. E. Horton, of the Toronto *Mail;* and Mr. E. Gurgras, who represents a French paper in Montreal and another in Quebec.

The Earl and suite having previously visited Chicago and seen all the objects of interest here, their stay this time will be brief, it being his intention to leave to-day for Omaha. After remaining over there for one train, they will continue on to Ogden, whence they may run down to Salt Lake City to get a look at the Prophet and the Temple, and, perhaps, the harem. Thence they go to San Francisco, where a frigate is in waiting to convey the party to British Columbia. The Governor-General, as is known, has jurisdiction over that portion of British North America, and his object in going there is said to be to see the country, make the acquaintance of the people, and examine their industries and condition. It is understood that the people living in that portion of the Queen's dominions are somewhat dissatisfied at the slow manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway is being constructed, claiming that work should be commenced at their end of the line without delay, and the pacification of these malcontents is probably a part of the programme the Earl has laid down for himself.

A month will be devoted to these provinces, and on his return East the Earl may take a Southern route and visit the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. This, however, has not yet been definitely determined upon.

When he has seen British Columbia, the Earl will have traveled in all parts of the Confederation except Manitoba, which he will visit at some distant day.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association yesterday prepared and issued the following:

To the Members of the Citizens' Association, and the Public: The Executive Committee of your Association have watched with keen interest the efforts of our recently-elected Council to establish a policy of retrenchment and economy in our Municipal Government. Their progress to this desirable end has been necessarily slow, and the difficulties in the way can scarcely be appreciated by mere lookers-on.

We rejoice that the final step has now been taken, and trust that the action of the City Legislature on Wednesday, July 26, 1876, will prove to have been the turning-point in our city's course; from threatened repudiation and disgrace, to honorable dealing, economy, and a wise management of all our city affairs.

These results cannot, however, be obtained without the co-operation and liberality of all good citizens. It is necessary that they should now come forward and promptly take up the certificates authorized to be issued, receivable for the taxes of 1876,—bearing 8 per cent interest,—which are the main, if not the only, means whereby the reform Council can maintain and confirm the measures recently inaugurated.

The Executive Committee feel that much of our present and future prosperity depends on the liberal action of our citizens, but have refrained from making public, up to this time, any expression of their views, although frequently solicited to do so from public and private sources, because there were certain conditions precedent to their recommendation, which conditions have now been fulfilled to their satisfaction. These were:

First—That a thorough and effective system of retrenchment should be adopted and carried out under the authority and sanction of the legislative and executive branches of the City Government.

Second—That the certificates offered to the public should be made receivable, specifically, for the taxes levied in the year 1876; and that those taxes should be pledged for their redemption.

Third—That these certificates should not be paid out for current disbursements, as money, thereby subjecting them to the probability of falling to a discount.

That these conditions were necessary for the security of those desirous of placing the finances of the city on a good footing, by advancing the money for current expenditures, cannot admit of a doubt.

The Executive Committee have entire confidence in the desire and ability of the present City Administration to carry out, in good faith, the projected economical and administrative reforms, and believe that it would be unjust to further withhold from the authorities the pecuniary relief which they so much need. The certificates offered are convenient in form and amount, bear a sufficient amount of interest, and we believe are issued in compliance with the laws and the decisions of the courts.

We therefore recommend to the members of the Citizens' Association, and to the public generally, a subscription, in accordance with their means, to the popular municipal loan now offered by the Comptroller of the city, with the further suggestion that an early compliance with this recommendation will relieve the public offices from the embarrassments consequent upon a want of funds to meet the current disbursements of our city.

The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. Mark Skinner, C. M. Henderson, Marshall Field, Henry W. King, R. T. Crane, E. G. Mason, Murry Nelson, Jacob Rosenberg, and George Armour.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

Dr. McVickar, Commissioner of Health, held a meeting yesterday afternoon; and, after voting himself to the chair, proceeded to receive and approve the weekly dose of statistics which his office furnishes a patient public. Arranged in an intelligent form, the figures were:

Deaths last week	212
Decrease from previous week	52
Decrease from corresponding week of 1875	33

The ages of deceased were:

Under 2 years	107
From 2 to 3 years	17
From 3 to 10 years	19
From 10 to 20 years	6
From 20 to 30 years	10
From 30 to 40 years	13
From 40 to 50 years	4
From 50 to 60 years	5
From 60 to 70 years	5
From 70 to 90 years	6

A line drawn on distinction of sex and color showed:

Male	116
Female	96
Married	33
Single	179
Colored	4
White	208

The deaths by wards were: First, 2; Second, 5; Third, 5; Fourth, 7; Fifth, 18; Sixth, 19; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 13; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 2; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 47; Fifteenth, 13; Sixteenth, 13; Seventeenth, 9; Eighteenth, 10; public institutions, 10; by violence, 4. The main causes of death were: Cholera-infantum, 51; convulsions, 25; scarlet-fever, 14; consumption, 16; typhoid-fever, 6; meningitis, 9; diarrhea, 7; diphtheria, 5.

The weather observations show that the mean temperature for the week was 70 degrees; the highest 84, and the lowest 57. The day of highest average was Thursday, and the deaths on that day 33. The greatest number of deaths on a single day was on Sunday—36.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were $3,640.

The license receipts yesterday were $5,500.

The Committee on Local Assessments is called to meet in the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

J. G. McBean, the contractor for the paving and filling of Madison street, between Dearborn and State, filed a bond of $2,500 yesterday with the Board of Public Works.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $12,070 to Fitzsimons & Connell, the contractors for the Fullerton avenue viaduct. This makes a total of $151,000 worth of work done on the contract; $128,410 of estimates have been issued. The balance is the reserve to guarantee the completion of the work. The subject of the position of the city in reference to the contractors is creating a good deal of discussion, and will probably be thoroughly aired in the next Council meeting.

Ald. Rawleigh yesterday requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to whether the contracts now existing between the gas companies and the city were binding. The Alderman has an idea that they are not binding, and is in favor of granting franchises to all companies which can give the city ample security that there will be no loss to the public, and that the works, if begun, will be completed. Should he fail to get such an ordinance passed, he is in favor of allowing Mr. Charles, who has made the offer, to erect and keep in order oil-lamps. Mr. Charles wants $25 per lamp for the first year, and $20 a year per lamp thereafter. As the cost of each street-light at present is $57 a year, Mr. Charles proposes no small saving.

Mr. George Armour yesterday sent around $10,000 for the popular loan, and a message that he would be ready to advance some more when it was really needed. The Comptroller says: "Now is the accepting time; we never needed it more than at this minute." Field & Leiter kept half of their promise and put in $25,000 yesterday. The other half of the promise will come in a few days, "when the spring and summer stock has been disposed of to make room for fall goods." The action of these gentlemen in helping the city has done much to inspire the officials with a new faith, and since the Council has acquiesced in all the demands made by the capitalists it is expected that there will no longer be a delay in taking stock in the loan. The warrants are now virtually receivable for taxes, the city expenses have been wonderfully reduced, and the time warrants have been made as secure an investment as anything can be. The Comptroller was yesterday talking with a gentleman who does not wish his name mentioned, and was told that about $30,000 more would be invested very soon

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Sheriff goes to Joliet Tuesday with thirty convicts.

A few days ago it was noted that one Thomas Kinney, of Waukegan, was lodged in jail to await his transfer to the Insane Asylum at Elgin. He had been adjudged insane in the County Court of Lake County. The poor fellow still remains in jail, for some unknown reason. It might not be amiss for the Sheriff of Lake County to rise and explain.

The expense of the office of County Physician since the election of the present incumbent has been greater than ever before in the same period. This comes of the practice adopted of calling in some one to make most of the post-mortem examinations. A bill for such an examination was before the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday, and disallowed, as all such bills ought to be, except in rare cases. If the County Physician continues to be over-busy when post-mortem examinations are to be held, the idea that he is incompetent for the office he holds will gain strength.

After the adjournment of the conference yesterday on Court-House matters, Ald. Smith, one of the city's representatives, had some words with Commissioner Burdick, in which he accused him of unfriendliness. It came about on account of Smith's failing to get a bill through the Board for work on the county boarding-house at Englewood. It appears that the contract for constructing the boarding-house was originally given to Smith, and he sublet it. The parties to whom he sublet the work have had trouble in getting their money, and some time ago they took the keys from the locks on the building and raised a general howl in the ears of the Commissioners. Smith, heedless of the clamor, however, supplied new keys, which are said to be worthless, and sent in his final estimate for the work. What troubles Smith most now is the prospect that his bills will not be allowed before he settles his troubles with his clamorous employes.

CRIMINAL.

Detective Rickey yesterday recovered from a pawnshop a music-box valued at $125 which was stolen out of a Michigan avenue residence one day last week.

The grocery store of Louis Steigmuller, No. 1164 Wentworth avenue, was burglarized yesterday morning, but $12 in currency was the only portable article that could be found about the place.

Ann McDermott, alias Delaney, a notorious old thief, was locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station last evening by Officer Cudmore, who detected her stealing two coats from a clothing-store at No. 652 South Halsted street.

Two thievish sailors giving the names of Thomas Taylor and William Hughes are locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with the larceny of several bags of clothing from a schooner lying in the river at the foot of Eighteenth street.

Levi Hausholder was before Justice Meech yesterday, charged by Fred Weisenreichter with obtaining money under false pretenses, away back last fall sometime. He took a change of venue to Justice Haines, and was placed under bonds of $400 to await trial.

Sneak-thieves in the West Division yesterday got away with some household goods and a silver cup from W. S. Ritchie, of No. 157 Madison street, and with some harness and other articles from the Rev. William De Bey's barn, in rear of No. 418 West Harrison street.

John Yachto, otherwise the notorious "Black Jack" of Chicago, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license, and was bound over to the Criminal Court in $500 bail. Jack is the proprietor of a scow-saloon that plies back and forth between the shore and the new Government pier.

Officer Koenig was resting easily yesterday afternoon and evening, and was able at times to move about with considerable freedom. His assailants, Mulligan, Brown Lee, Fred Reichenback, and Adam Weiss, were before Scully yesterday, and were held without bail until such time as Koenig will be able to appear against them.

Jacob Becker and John Beach, residing at No. 181 West Lake street, were set upon by roughs as they were going home at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of small amounts of money and some jewelry. They succeeded in holding two of the gang until an officer arrived and arrested them. They gave the names of James Hazel and John Fitzgibbons, and were yesterday held by Justice Scully in $2,000 bail each to the Criminal Court.

SENTENCE DAY.

Judge Rogers pronounced the following sentences in the Criminal Court yesterday: John O'Reilley, larceny, thirty days jail; James Malloy, larceny, sixty days Bridewell; John Bell, forgery, two years Penitentiary; Michael Baynez, burglary, one year Penitentiary; Lawrence Beatty, assault, eighteen months Bridewell; Patrick Cragin, found in building with intent to steal, four years Penitentiary; John Watson and James Meehan, robbery, one year each Penitentiary; James Edwards, larceny, one year Penitentiary; William Henderson, larceny, thirty days jail; W. P. Holton, larceny, two years Penitentiary; C. W. Avery, larceny, six months Bridewell; Charles Fox, larceny, one year Penitentiary; Adolph Paulson, larceny, two years Penitentiary; Thomas Campbell, larceny, one year; Joseph Darngan, three years; Eugene Dougherty, found in a building with intent to steal, eighteen months Bridewell; Carl Jacobson, incest, three years Penitentiary; Charles Johnson, larceny, three years Penitentiary; Gustave Marold, burglary, one year Penitentiary; Nicholas Brannigan, larceny, three years Penitentiary; William Schaffer, burglary, one year Bridewell; John Riley, burglary, three years Penitentiary. In the cases of Ernest Jamieson, Michael Connell, Daniel Flynn, George Woods, John Smith, and Mary Anderson, sentence was suspended.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE HOSPITAL AMPHITHEATRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 30.—In your issue of this (Sunday) morning is a letter concerning the Hospital Amphitheatre, which furnishes so conspicuous an example of that penny-wise pound-foolish "economy" which impoverishes so many individuals and communities, that I feel constrained to call the attention of your correspondent to a few facts which seem to have been quite forgotten by people of his class. He suggests that the amphitheatre should be constructed by the medical colleges, assuming it as a fact that it is designed solely for their advantage. Now, I have no doubt that the far-seeing gentlemen who control our medical colleges would gladly build the amphitheatre if they were secured in the enjoyment of the fees which would be collected from students for its use; but there are other interests besides those of medical colleges which must be taken into consideration. No hospital can be efficiently conducted without provision for easy access in all kinds of weather to its several divisions,—hence the absolute necessity for corridors, which are the streets of this "city of the sick." Nor can any hospital properly care for its patients without an apartment properly arranged for the performance of those numerous surgical operations which are at any moment liable to be required—hence the absolute necessity for an operating-room. The public, which pays for all these conveniences, has a right to demand some return; and in no way can a direct pecuniary return be more easily secured than by the expansion of the operating-room to the dimensions of an amphitheatre, in which medical students will cheerfully pay for the opportunity to perfect their studies by observation of practical medicine and surgery. There are not less than 600 medical students in our city every winter, and every man of them who enters the hospital pays $5 to the County Treasury for that privilege. As a question of dollars and cents alone, it is, therefore, clearly for the interest of the public to make the hospital as attractive as possible to all medical students. It is for this reason that the building of an amphitheatre should not be handed over to any one medical college or association of medical colleges, as "Economy" sagely counsels. Every medical student, without regard to sex or "pathy," is now, and always should be, on an equal footing in our public hospital; and this could not be if the amphitheatre were owned by one or two of the medical colleges.

That the building of an amphitheatre would be an advantage to all the colleges in the city is very true, and an enlightened public administration will not ignore the fact that our medical schools—six in number—are not the least of the instrumentalities that are making Chicago the metropolitan city of the Northwest. Even now, in their unfledged condition, they bring at least 600 young men annually to the city, who leave among our citizens not less than a quarter of a million dollars each winter. To this it will be no reply to utter the sneer that our colleges turn out such miserable doctors that the fewer of them the better for the world. The fact is, that our medical students are eager to provide themselves with the best education which is within their reach, and every civilized community takes pains to afford to them the largest possible opportunity for clinical study in the charitable institutions. In New York the hospitals were thrown open to students, who are invited to walk their wards and throng their amphitheatre without any charge whatever; consequently, students flock into that city by the thousand. When our own public shall recognize the fact that its most practical reward for the great outlay annually made in behalf of our public charities is to be found in the thorough education thus put within the reach of the men to whom it must look for the relief of its own private medical wants, we shall hear very little objection to the comparatively trifling expenditure which alone is needed to make our new hospital one of the most brilliant examples of what a wisely-ordered public charity should become. Let us have the amphitheatre. X.

"THE 'TIMES' ASTRIDE THE HELLESPONT."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A few days since, one of the youthful prodigies whose fertile brain illuminates the pages of the *Times*, in speaking of the absurd position in which the hard-money Democrats of rag-baby proclivities had placed Mr. Lew Steward, made the following remarkable assertion: "He (Steward) stands with one foot on the hard-money national platform, and the other on the soft-money State platform, '*like the Colossus astride the Hellespont.*'"

Now I, who am, to be sure, only an ignorant foreigner, have always supposed that at least *one foot* of the Colossus rested on the Island of Rhodes, which is some 300 miles from the Hellespont. I do not desire to say that the stride spoken of was not made, as we know what colossal strides have been made by the *Times* itself within the last few weeks, but I would really like the *Times* geographer to answer the following conundrum:

If the Colossus stood with one foot on the Island of Rhodes (and it did) and the other on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, how long were the legs of said Colossus? B.

SUBURBAN

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday at 4 o'clock, after a recess of two weeks. All the members were on hand. The proceedings were opened by the presentation of the following bids for the construction of the proposed Forty-third street sewer: A. J. Flack & Co., $75,000; P. D. Bettichar & Co., $60,534; James Stenson & Co., $65,000; J. Mann & Co., $70,000; T. Hart, $48,000; W. Byrne, $57,500; J. & J. McNichols, $57,500; Ernshaw & Gobel, $57,193; G. G. Rice & Co., $46,879; M. McNichols & Co., $54,500; S. A. Lewis & Co., $41,675; C. S. Colburn, $49,950; J. P. Hickey, $54,900; R. P. Pierce, $52,500; P. F. Taylor & Co., $57,500; P. Murphy & Co., by items. These bids were referred to the Committee on Drainage.

There was another police squabble about reinstating a man at Irondale. It was referred to the Police Committee. The bill of Police-Captain Binford for July wages to the amount of $100 was rejected, as Binford was not acting as Captain during the month.

A few unimportant sidewalk ordinances were passed.

A petition of residents for a hose-cart at Grand Crossing was granted.

Building permits were given to Messrs. Otis, Kimball, and Thrall.

A resolution of Mr. Bogue, looking towards the expenditure of the village money proportionately to the assessments made on property in the several districts, was adopted, and a committee of two was appointed to make a statement of the assessments of the various districts as levied in the years 1874, '75, and '76. It was voted to lay such water-pipes as are now laying on Fifty-first street.

After attending to the matter of bridge-tenders on the Calumet, etc., the meeting adjourned.

The "Union Spy" was played at Flood's Hall Monday and yesterday evenings to larger audiences than Saturday. The play was interesting.

The steamer Centennial took out a pleasure party from the Hyde Park House Monday evening.

The second hop of the season was given at the Hyde Park House yesterday evening. The parlors and orchestra were in prime condition, and the grand promenades were brilliantly illuminated with reflectors. The main parlor was so filled with the fashionable multitude that it was found conveniant to use the elegant new club and reception rooms, just across the hall. The evening was moderately cool, and all present had a most enjoyable time.

There were between 300 and 400 in attendance, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Duck, Mr. and Mrs. Bournique, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Quan, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Garrafraut, Miss Calhoun, Miss Boardman, Miss Gaspill, Miss Howard, Miss Fowler, the Misses Quan, Miss Farnsworth, Miss Hasfrouk, the Misses Fowler, Sherman, and Messrs. Tobey, Pike, Blair, Howard, Lathrop, Raymond, MacVeagh, Watson, Adams, Brown, and Hinckle.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY

offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

A WORD ABOUT OLD CLOTHES.

The wanton, wicked waste of Chicagoans alone in casting to one side soiled, half-worn garments (of both sexes) that Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison streets, could make new, is simply appalling.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

the best Fisher refrigerators, Packer cream-freezers, Kedzie filters, and like goods, at the price of inferior goods. Dalton, 192 State street. See his Empress range.

DEATHS.

SCHMIDT—At Oak Park, Ill., Aug. 1, Elogs J. J. Schmidt, aged 23 years, eldest son of John Schmidt, of firm of Gerts, Lumbard & Co.

Funeral Thursday, 3d inst., from family residence by train to Wells-st. depot at 11 a. m., and carriages to Graceland.

HALLER—At his residence, 45 Nut-st., on the morning, of July 31, Frederick Haller, aged 75 years.

Funeral will take place at 10 a. m. this day.

SMITH—Aug. 1, Blanche Sprague, only daughter of Amos R. and Carrie E. Smith, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral from 509 North Dearborn-st. Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock.

MASON—John V. Mason, second son of John and Frances T. Mason, 186 North Franklin-st., of diphtheria, aged 10 years and 5 months.

Funeral at 10 o'clock to-day by carriages from the Church of the Holy Name to Calvary.

SKEER—Aug. 1, 1876, of "Graves' disease," Miss Clara C. Skeer, eldest daughter of Dr. J. D. and Milissa Skeer, aged 22 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the Eighth Presbyterian Church Thursday at 11 a. m. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

LETTLE—Aug. 1, at 520 Milwaukee-av., Birdy, only son of Alexander and Lizzie Lettle, of scarlet fever, aged 5 years 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral from 520 Milwaukee-av. to-day at 3 o'clock to Graceland.

MAHONEY—At Mercy Hospital, July 31, Bridget Mahoney.

Funeral will take place to-day at the residence of brother of deceased, 154 Brown street, by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SIXTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock p. m., at Pfeiffer's place, 772 South Halsted-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

A rally of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward, under the auspices of the ward Republican Club, will be held this evening at 381 Blue Island-av., to perfect the organization of Company A, Hayes and Wheeler Guards. Other business requiring the attendance of the members of the Ward Republican Club will be transacted.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Company A Haymakers of the Eleventh Ward meet for drill this evening in Martine's Hall, Ada st., near Madison. There will be delegations from other clubs present. A full attendance is especially requested.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at No. 324 Sedgwick-st., corner of Sigel.

CONFECTIONERY.

The Great International Exhibition.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON

INVITE

All persons visiting the Exposition to call on them at their famous establishment.

S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia,

And select from their incomparably choice stock of FINE PREPARATIONS in

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For Families or Friends.

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Chocolate Moulded, Syrups Boiled, and Bon-Bons made in Silverware.

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CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 9 1-2 a.m.

Some early shipments of very desirable lines of Fall Goods will be offered, to which we call buyers' attention. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

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SALES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

FURNITURE AND CROCKERY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

Will be sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock,

An immense stock of

NEW FURNITURE

Consisting of elegant Parlor Suits, M. Top and Plain Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bookcases, What-Nots, &c., &c. Office Desks of every description, Dining-room and Library Furniture, &c. Also a large lot of new and second-hand Carpets to be sold without reserve.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

500 Lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction, Thursday Morning, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock. All fresh new goods.

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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, etc. See certificates of well-known citizens.

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